

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Was Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary of the United Nations, really a post-war hero? Paul Johnson argues in *Spectrum* that he was not, that he was wrong about Suez, wrong about the Soviet invasion of Hungary - "which he treated as a tiresome distraction" - and wrong about the Congo. Has Thatcherism been applied to law and order? Peter Evans looks at the main changes in British policing in recent years and the Conservative changes in the law relating to crime. Sazy Menkes looks at the growing fashion for middle-class mail order; and Roger Scruton reflects on a recent visit to New York.

Fire bomb attack on family

In a spate of sectarian attacks in Belfast a young couple and their daughter aged four were fire-bombed from their home and a public house was bombed. Mr Mervyn McEwan, a Protestant, was found beaten to death in playing fields. **Page 2**

Reagan fear of 'second Cuba'

In his personal address to Congress on Wednesday, President Reagan will say that support of the Administration's policy on Central America, the US's "front line" is a moral duty to avoid a "second Cuba". **Page 5**

Huckfield out

Mr Leslie Huckfield, the left-wing Labour MP, who decided two years ago not to seek re-election for his Nuneaton seat, was last night outvoted to remain as candidate for the safer re-drawn Wigan constituency, delegates choosing Mr Roger Stott, MP for neighbouring Westhoughton. **Page 5**

Bank withdraws

Midland Bank has decided not to extend its branch network nationwide to cater separately for individual and corporate customers because of the high cost of implementing the strategy. **Page 15**

Turkey relents

Turkey's ruling military council has lifted the 1980 ban on political activities, paving the way for a general election promised for this autumn or early next year. **Page 5**

Shopping buy

Safeway, the American stores chain, is reported to be in a £35m takeover of Key Markets, the supermarket group. The deal would produce a combined group of 200 stores. **Page 15**

Firemen hesitate

The threat of a series of one-day firemen's strikes this week receded after it became apparent that enthusiasm for industrial action was waning. **Page 2**

Same chair

The accomplice of convicted killer John Evans is to go to the same electric chair in Alabama that took 10 minutes to execute Evans on Friday. **Page 6**

Pole caught

Jozef Piniar, a fugitive Solidarity leader, has been arrested. It is a big blow to the underground a week before the mass demonstrations planned for May Day. **Page 7**

Maxwell move

Robert Maxwell, the chairman of Oxford United Football Club, said he would call off his proposed merger with Reading if the club's future could be guaranteed for five years. **Page 17**

Computer Horizons tomorrow examines the impact of information technology on Westminster, takes a flying visit to the Hanover Fair, explains the wonders of image processing and takes a look at the old town hall and the new bring-and-buy.

Leader, page 11
Letters: On World Peace Council, from Mr Tony Smythe, and Mr Ray Whitely, MP; party manifestos, from Lord Alport. Leading articles: BL, Portuguese election; Russia and Afghanistan. Features, pages 8-10. Bernard Levin on Denis Healey's dilemma: *The Times* Profile of Iris Murdoch; *Spectrum* looks at tennis technique. Obituary, page 12. Earl Hines, Buster Crabbe.

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BL stewards may defy leaders over strike vote

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A return to work by the 5,000 assembly workers at BL's Cowley plant could rest on whether shop stewards decide today to make any recommendation on the peace formula to be put to a mass meeting tomorrow.

BL officials were confident that the formula would be accepted but a stewards' recommendation to throw it out could influence the workers.

It is thought the stewards may try to make a recommendation, in apparent contravention of the agreement reached between national union officials and BL management on Saturday morning after three negotiating sessions spanning 39 hours. The formula was agreed only half an hour before BL's deadline for sending out dismissal letters to the strikers.

It was proposed that the formula would be put to the mass meeting factually and without recommendation, but Mr David Buckle, Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night that he did not believe the stewards were barred from making a recommendation.

Under the terms of the understanding, Mr Buckle and the other full-time union officials would address the meetings today and tomorrow without indicating approval or rejection. If the mass meeting decides to end the four-week strike, the night shift is expected to return tomorrow with the plant becoming fully operational on Wednesday.

A national union official involved in the negotiations said union leaders would be extremely angry if the stewards made a recommendation. There was a specific point made during the negotiations that while there could be consultation with the stewards, it would be inappropriate for them to put any recommendation to the meeting.

Mr Buckle said: "The stewards will be asked at their meeting to go along with the formula, but if they want to pass a resolution one way or another, that is up to them. I do not think Leyland management would be too happy if the stewards backed the formula but failed to make a recommendation."

He predicted that the mass meeting would be "difficult, to put it mildly" and in the present "highly charged" atmosphere.

he could not predict which way the vote would go.

Under the terms of the formula, a four-week "cooling off" period will allow time for negotiation on the introduction of productivity measures and the ending of the six minutes a day "washing time" which has been at the centre of the dispute.

At the same time, a four-man committee will examine industrial relations at the Cowley assembly plant. That team will comprise two BL managers and two union officials, all from outside the Cowley area, and will consider "any specific complaint" either party may have about the other.

BL has agreed to give Cowley assembly audited plant status after agreement on productivity proposals and the ending of washing time, which would increase the weekly bonus ceiling from £18.75 to £20. Union officials believe they have secured two real gains from the management in a formula which, on the face of it, appears to be a victory for the management's determination to introduce "bell to bell" working at the plant.

The unions claim that the old style of management by imposition will be replaced by a regime which seeks to introduce changes by agreement.

The company believes it has come out of the dispute with its position very little changed and the prospect of an early end to the washing time practice.

Some of the strikers are expected to try to return to work this morning but although BL has said that the gates at Cowley will be open, the unions are planning to mount a picket to prevent production resuming. The strike has led to the loss of about 17,000 cars with a showroom value of £90m.

Leading article, page 11

Two aims of Shultz Middle East tour

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

As the United States received back the bodies of those who died in last week's Beirut Embassy bomb blast, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, left for the Middle East in a renewed US effort to bring peace and stability to that troubled region.

The main purpose of his journey is to press for a speedy withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian Liberation Organisation forces from Lebanon. But it is also designed to reinforce American determination to press ahead with President Reagan's peace initiative despite the body blow it received earlier this month by the refusal of King Hussein of Jordan to participate in the talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr Shultz sounded a deliberately upbeat note on the eve of his departure. In an interview with the *Washington Post* he said there were signs that Arab leaders may be taking a second look at the Reagan peace plan.

"It does seem to me," he told the newspaper, "that there is a certain shock that has taken hold, as I read the cable from various Arab capitals, in which people are saying to themselves: we really are going to pass this up." Maybe we can't afford to do that.

He insisted that the President's plan was not dead despite King Hussein's refusal to join the talks with the US, Israel, and Egypt. "I think it is as well for them (the Arabs) to talk among themselves and see if they are not missing the boat."

Mr Shultz noted that US attempts to bring the Jordanian monarch into the peace process had almost succeeded but had been undercut by radical elements in the PLO.

He made it clear that he regarded a withdrawal of the forces from the Lebanon as a first step towards a wider peace agreement in the Middle East, and he seemed reasonably confident that such an agreement was near at hand.

Mr Shultz and President Reagan were present at a moving and sombre ceremony at an Air Force base outside Washington to mark the return of the bodies of 16 of the 17 Americans killed in the Embassy blast. A military guard of honour stood at attention in front of the flag-draped coffins and a band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" as the President walked past.

Maharak challenge, page 6

From Michael Binyon Bonn

German historians and newspapers have greeted with considerable scepticism the announcement that Hitler's diaries have been discovered, echoing the view in Britain that this is either the forgery of the century or necessitates the rewriting of the history of the Nazi period.

Professor Karl-Dieter Bracher of Bonn University, one of the most respected historians of the period, expressed "great scepticism" and said a proper evaluation of the find and its contents was only possible after a careful scientific examination.

Professor Martin Broszat, director of the Munich Institute for Contemporary History, also cast doubt on the documents' authenticity, declaring, however, that Lord Dacre, who expressed conviction in *The Times* on Saturday that the diaries were genuine, was a "very careful man who took great care with his sources".

Lord Dacre is giving a press conference in Hamburg today which will attract worldwide attention.

Stern's announcement on Friday has provoked astonishment and enormous interest here. The magazine has brought forward the publication of the issue revealing the diaries, and printed a record edition over the weekend of more than two million copies.

German papers and reports have had to rely so far for details on the extracts already published in *The Sunday Times*, retranslating quotations from the diaries back into German. Newspapers publishing pictures of the Nazi leaders mentioned in *The Sunday Times* extracts, have also gone into detail about the way the documents were discovered and acquired by Stern.

Herr Nicolaus von Below, Hitler's former air force adjutant, told the mass circulation *Bild am Sonntag* that the



Lord Dacre off to Hamburg from Heathrow yesterday. "I do believe... the diaries are genuine," page 2

diaries were just another of the many untrue "fairytale stories" circulating since the end of the war.

"We often used to eat at about three or four o'clock in the night, and only after that did Hitler go to bed," Herr von Below who was constantly in

Hitler's secret diaries

Germans greet find with great scepticism



The Hitler signature on the diaries

Potsdam, East Germany, to turn out Hitler documents, letters and pictures which were then sold to the West for valuable Western currency. Professor Maser took part in one of the television debates on the diaries at the weekend.

Stern has rejected his statements, saying he had disavowed himself as a scientific historian. He had already offered his story of the East German forgery factory to the magazine, but had been unable to back up his claims with any proof or real indication of its existence.

Former General Hans Baur, now aged 86, who was Hitler's chief pilot and recalled Hitler's distress at hearing of the loss of his diaries, stood by his conviction that they are genuine.

He told *Bild am Sonntag*: "When I told Hitler of the crash of the aircraft which should have taken the documents to Salzburg, he reacted very strongly. He said: 'It would have to happen to that aircraft in which I placed the records of all my actions'."

Stern is to publish the diaries in three batches over the next 18 months. The extracts in *The Sunday Times* yesterday showed that the 60 handwritten volumes cover Hitler's private life, especially his relations with Eva Braun, his mistress.

He was bitterly contemptuous of some of his most powerful colleagues. Of Him-

ler, head of the SS, he said in April, 1935: "I don't need any kind of investigations by Himmler. He is also snooping on E (Eva)." In an entry four years later he said: "I have threatened to send him before a party court. I shall show this deceitful little animal breeder, this unfathomable little penny-pincher with his lust for power, what I am really like."

In 1943 Hitler is complaining about the level of guerrilla activity in occupied territory, which he says was Himmler's job to stamp out. "But he lives in another world, and it seems to me that he exists in an ancient Germanic world in the heavens."

Hitler complains also of Goebbels's notorious affair with the Czech actress Lida Barrova: "The little Dr Goebbels is up to his old tricks again with women." He asks at one point: "Where are Goebbels's miraculous aircraft?" And in 1934, at the time of the purge of the brownshirts, he accused Ernst Roehm, the brownshirt leader, of lying to him. "I gave him the opportunity to take the noble way out but he was too cowardly to do even that." He was shot on Hitler's orders.

The last entry is undated and was written only a fortnight before his suicide. As the Russians closed in on Berlin, Hitler said: "The long-awaited offensive has begun. May the Lord God stand by us."

He denied that he had been a party to any "shoddy deals". Confirming that there had already been vague hints from the Labour and Conservative parties about a separate collaboration agreement with the Liberals in the event of a "hung" Parliament, Mr Steel made clear that the Alliance would not be split: "There is no agreement possible with the Liberal party on its own, or the SDP on its own."

Letters, page 11

CND decry 'smear' by Heseltine

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was accused yesterday of "cheap smear" and of getting his facts wrong in his list of left-wingers and alleged communists on the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's national council.

Mr Heseltine used the list in a letter to Conservative MPs and prospective candidates at the weekend to argue that CND was an organization "led and dominated by left-wing activists ranging through the Labour Party to the Communist Party".

Mr Heseltine named 14 of the six officers and 20 nationally elected representatives of CND's 106-member council as being Labour Party, Communist or ex-Communist Party members, or in one case as being "associated with International Socialists", a former Trotskyist group. He named four more alleged communists as being among the 73 regionally elected members of the council.

Ms Melinda Letts, administrative secretary to the council said yesterday: "Mr Heseltine has in some cases simply got his facts wrong. In others he has used names selectively to give a misleading impression."

Of the four "communists" Mr Heseltine names as being regional representatives, two, Ms Sue Duerdort and Mr Ron McIlroy, are not members of CND's national council; a third, Mr Will Howard, left the council last year.

Continued on page 2, col 6



Mr Heseltine: "Has got his facts wrong"

Steel says he would bow to Jenkins

By George Clark

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberals, confirmed yesterday that, in private talks with Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, it has been agreed that the Liberal SDP Alliance will go into the election with Mr Steel as leader of the joint campaign. Mr Jenkins as the prime minister designate should the Alliance be called on to form a government.

On the basis of the present opinion polls, this would seem an unlikely prospect and it means that Mr Steel will emerge as the most dominant figure in the election, to the satisfaction of many Liberals who have been disappointed with Mr Jenkins' lacklustre performance at public meetings in recent months.

Mr Steel is seen as a much more aggressive politician, with an appeal to younger voters which Mr Jenkins cannot rival. But the "arrangement" mutu-

ally agreed by the two leaders in private still has to come up for endorsement by a joint meeting of Liberal and SDP members of Parliament on Wednesday. Yesterday, when interviewed by Mr Brian Walden the Independent Television programme, *Weekend World*, Mr Steel was confident that the MPs will agree.

But it may not rest entirely with them. Both parties pride themselves on their democratic nature and there could be demands from the membership for a say in the matter. For instance, many Liberals think the Alliance should go into the election with Mr Steel as prime minister designate.

Mr Steel is regarded by them as the more dynamic leader, and public opinion polls have indicated that he is a popular leader. He will be chairman of the joint campaign committee, and he emphasized yesterday



The leaders: Mutually agreed arrangement

that no firm declaration about a prime minister designate would be made until the election period begins.

In running the campaign someone had to take the final decisions, and that someone would be him (Mr Steel). "Obviously, if we were successful in forming a government, one person ought to be prime minister and I have never made any secret of my view that it should be Roy Jenkins."

Kreisky's majority in danger

Vienna (Reuters) - Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist Party appeared in yesterday's general election, to be in serious danger of losing its absolute majority in Parliament, although retaining the strongest party, according to computer forecasts.

The election statistician, Professor Gerhart Bruckmann, predicted the Socialists would win between 90 and 92 seats in the 183-member National Council. The conservative People's Party would win 81 or 82 and the rightist-liberal Freedom Party 10 or 11.

If the Socialists retain their absolute majority, it will enable Dr Kreisky to head a Socialist government for a record fifth successive term.

Failure will open the possibility of a minority administration.

Dr Kreisky, aged 72, has said he will step down if his party fails to gain an absolute majority.

Photograph, page 6

Explosion sends fumes over city

Four people were taken to hospital after a huge explosion sent a mushroom cloud of chemical fumes into the air over the city of Nottingham yesterday. The blast ripped off a large part of the roof at the Boots chemical factory in Sossington, near the city centre.

A man inside the factory, two outside contractors and a passing motorist were taken to hospital, where they were detained for observation. None was seriously hurt. They were admitted as a safety precaution after coming into contact with chemical fumes which temporarily caused a tingling sensation of the skin.

Firemen and officials from the Severn Trent Water Authority were yesterday working to prevent the chemical Bromopropyl from seeping into the River Trent.

Mr Terry Steele, a director of Boots, said that the cause of the explosion was not yet known but was being investigated. The blast took place in a reaction vessel which was producing the chemical which is used to kill bacteria and mould in pharmaceutical products.

"When the vessel exploded some acid fumes went into the air but were quickly dispersed. There is no danger to people in the area," he said. Other parts of the factory would be back to production today.

The explosion damaged a local public house and debris from the roof narrowly missed a pedestrian. The motorist was driving past when a cloud of chemical dust descended on his car.

One eye witness said: "The blast shook the entire factory. There was a huge cloud of white dust which mushroomed up into the air and drifted towards the city centre. It left an acrid taste in the mouth."

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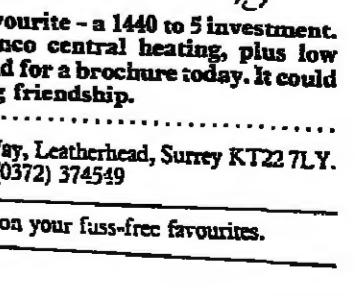
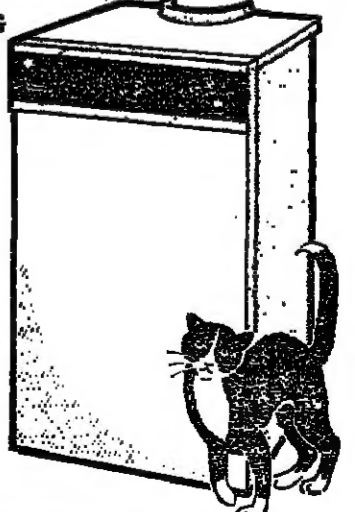
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Train hit by dislodged kerbstone

Mr Richard Briggs, the driver of an Inter-City train, was in hospital with a fractured skull yesterday after being knocked unconscious in his cab by a 2.5-ton stone slab. The emergency braking system stopped the train, carrying about fifty passengers, after a few hundred yards.

The accident, on line from King's Cross to Harrogate, North Yorkshire, happened after a van crashed into Nab Bridge, at Rigg, near Harrogate, dislodging a 4ft by 1ft kerbstone, which crashed through the driver's cab as the train went under the bridge at about 60 mph.

Mr Ian Firth, the van driver, of Sycamore Avenue, Bradford, was unhurt and none of the passengers were injured.

Actor faces two charges

Peter Adamson, the actor who plays Len Fairclough in the television serial *Coronation Street*, is to appear before magistrates in Rossendale, Lancashire, on May 9 to face two charges of indecent assault.

Mr Adamson, aged 43, married with two sons, was arrested on Saturday and held overnight at Haslingden police station in Lancashire. He was granted bail yesterday and returned home to Bury, Greater Manchester.

Dispute causes petrol shortage

Fifteen garages in central Scotland have had to close because of petrol shortages caused by a dispute involving 110 BP tanker drivers. The dispute is over the company's occasional use of independent delivery firms.

The drivers have gained support from colleagues at other companies, and Shell drivers have agreed not to cross the picket line at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.

MP's son accused

Randolph Leonard Spencer Churchill, aged 18, the son of Mr Winston Churchill, MP, is to appear at Croydon Magistrates' Court on July 27 to face a summons, taken out by British Transport Police, alleging that he avoided his train fare on a journey between Haywards Heath, Sussex, and London.

Video death hunt

Detectives investigating the killing of Gillian Adams, aged 14, in Deeping, St James, Lincolnshire, on April 15, are showing villagers a video film to try to gain information. The film, featuring a stand-in, shows her last known movements.

Radio closedown

Global Radio, an international radio service which has been providing programmes for the blind for the past 23 years, has been forced to close after thieves stole equipment worth thousands of pounds from its studio at Folkestone, Kent.

Yachtsmen safe

Mr George Shearman, of Chudleigh Ward, Hampshire, and Mr Kyle Astbury, of Eastleigh, Hampshire, waded to the shore yesterday after their 25ft yacht was beaten on to rocks and sank in the Solent.

Memorial to 'H'

A memorial to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, VC, was unveiled in the cloisters of Eton College, his former school, by Mrs Sara Jones, his widow, on Saturday. He died leading an attack to recapture the Falklands.

Two die in fire

Two women were found dead yesterday after fire swept their home in Charles Street, Blackpool. They were Mrs Elizabeth Wilkinson, aged 89, and her daughter, Mrs Janet Coupe, aged 63.

Violent end

Robert Manson, aged 37, of Castlemilk, Glasgow, who was jailed for 12 years in 1968 for attempted murder, was found battered to death in a gutter in the city on Saturday.

Stricter legislation against under-age drinking demanded by JPs' clerks

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter licensing laws to curb the growth in drink-related crimes, particularly among the young, are called for by the Justices' Clerks' Society today. Under-age drinking is now "so grave that draconian measures are needed to cope with it", the society of 350 chief legal advisers to magistrates in England and Wales says in a paper.

Publicans widely flout the law against selling intoxicating liquor to people aged under 18 or by allowing them to consume it, and yet there are few prosecutions, the society adds.

The link between sales to the young and their subsequent involvement in crime was "too strong to ignore and is an area of grave concern not only to the courts but to the public in general and to parents in particular".

The evidence pointed to alcohol consumption and abuse having risen to such levels that it was having a severely adverse effect on the incidence of crime: there was a demonstrated link day by day between under-age drinking and crime.

Courts daily saw the effect of excessive alcohol consumption in offences of drunkenness, drunken driving, public disorder, assault, criminal damage, dishonesty, burglary and theft.

Many of the crimes were

committed by young people after they left licensed premises, with the public house and licensed discotheque having taken the place for thousands of teenagers of the coffee bar and the youth club.

The society calls for a strengthening of the Licensing Act, 1964, to impose strict liability for the offence of selling alcohol to a person aged under 18 or allowing him to consume it.

The present defence that the licensee holder reasonably believes the person to be over 18 should be abolished, it says, because the law is an insufficient deterrent to licensee holders and makes prosecution difficult.

Because of the implications of the measure, however, a system of formal cautions should be introduced, with three cautions giving ground for the cancellation of a licence.

A breach of the law would lead first to a formal written caution from the police. If the caution was rejected by the licensee holder the police could prosecute. If accepted, the caution would be recorded by the clerk to the licensing justices and it would be used in evidence if the holder's licence was contested.

Other proposals are for stricter criteria governing the

granting of a licence, requiring the applicant to prove the need in his area for another outlet. The trend in some areas has been to grant licences almost on demand, the society says.

Licensing hours should remain the same, but there must be tighter control of late-night drinking clubs, with the sale of drink allowed only as an ancillary to the consumption of a proper meal.

The present law, that there must be substantial refreshment available, was uncertain, with many late-night establishments operating as public houses with music and dancing and staying open until 3am with no intention of serving meals.

Licensing justices should have the power to allow children with parents into specified rooms in approved public houses up to 8pm on particular evenings.

That could make a major contribution to the education of the young in the social context of alcohol consumption.

Licensing justices should also have control over the running of clubs and the sale of alcohol there. Clubs would have to apply to the justices for a licence.

Licensing Law in the Eighties (Justices' Clerks' Society, Magistrates' Court, PO Box 107, Nelson Street, Bristol, BS99 7BU).

Sales lift Thames's Channel 4 burden

Sales of programmes abroad accounted for about 60 per cent of Thames Television's profits last year and helped to offset the almost "intolerable" burden of Channel Four, it was stated yesterday. In the present year, all the company's profits will come from overseas sales, Mr Hugh Dundas, chairman of Thames, said. The company revealed gross profits from overseas sales of £2.5m for the year ended March 31.

The sales will be crucial in sustaining the company's overall profit at a time when its subscription to Channel Four has gone above £20m and increased rental fees for the Independent Broadcasting Authority are wiping out profits.

Mr Dundas said the company willingly undertook the obligation to carry its major share of the cost of establishing Channel Four, but he added: "The burden is greater than had been anticipated."

Thames's pre-tax profit, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, was estimated to be about £3.3m.

The company's union, Equity, was not prepared to become a sacrificial pawn in the dispute over payment for actors in advertisements on Channel Four, Mr Peter Plourie, its general secretary, said yesterday.

He told the union's annual

meeting that the union was further apart than ever from its opponents in the dispute, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA).

He accused the institute of "using a fight against our members as part of a much bigger fight to break the independent television monopoly on the sale of air time, and consequently to strike a blow against their main enemies, the ITV companies".

A dispute between broadcasting unions at the BBC and independent television intensified yesterday when the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs (ABAS) was warned by its general secretary, Mr Anthony Hearn, that the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) was "bent on destroying it".

Mr Hearn, whose union represents about half the BBC's 27,000 broadcasting staff, said also has members in the IPA and in commercial radio, launched his attack on ACTT, which represents most of the staff working in independent television and the film industry, at his union's conference in Brighton.

The dispute has been continuing since the ACTT tried to get negotiating recognition for its members at the BBC's Ealing Film Studios. The BBC recognises only the ABS.

Childbirth by proxy condemned

By Michael Hornell

Medical opposition to "womb leasing" by which women are contracted to bear children for childless couples, is expected to grow this week with the publication of a report by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists' ethics committee.

The report, on *in vitro* fertilisation and embryo replacement or transfer, is expected to condemn surrogate motherhood, after reports that an American business woman is looking for a London base to establish a scheme to supply babies to infertile couples for £16,000 each.

Mrs Harriet Blankfield, founder of Miracle Program Inc, pays volunteers £6,500 of the fee to carry to term another woman's fertilised ovum.

Further condemnation of the practice, which is not illegal, is expected next year from the Government's formal inquiry into test-tube babies and artificial insemination.

The 16-strong committee of inquiry, chaired by Mrs Mary Warnock, senior research fellow at St Hugh's College, Oxford, will consider womb leasing this summer during its deliberations on *in vitro* fertilisation.

Mrs Warnock said yesterday: "I would hope to see a law against womb leasing."

Probation strike attacked

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Lord Harris of Greenwich, president of the breakaway National Association of Senior Probation Officers, has criticised "extremists" who he said were leading Wednesday's planned probation service strike.

But Mr Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of the rival National Association of Probation Officers (Napo), which has called the strike, immediately countered, saying: "I wish I knew who these extremists are. I have seen no signs of any extremism. On the contrary, the association is led by people who are of the centre or centre left."

He expected between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of officers to strike. About 1,200 would take part in the London demonstrations and about 3,000 to 3,500 in protests nationally against cuts in trainees' pay.

Lord Harris, who was speaking at the annual conference of senior probation officers in Portsmouth, accused Napo of "other examples of similar reckless conduct".

There was, he said, the episode of the Napo banner on



Lord Harris of Greenwich: Strike "led by extremists".

the Greenwich picket line. There was the refusal to supervise so-called political offenders. There was the root and branch opposition to many sensible proposals to divert people away from custody to non-custodial alternatives to imprisonment.

"And now there has been the truly extraordinary call by Napo members to refuse to implement the provision in the Criminal Justice Act 1982 which introduces the night curfew for younger offenders."

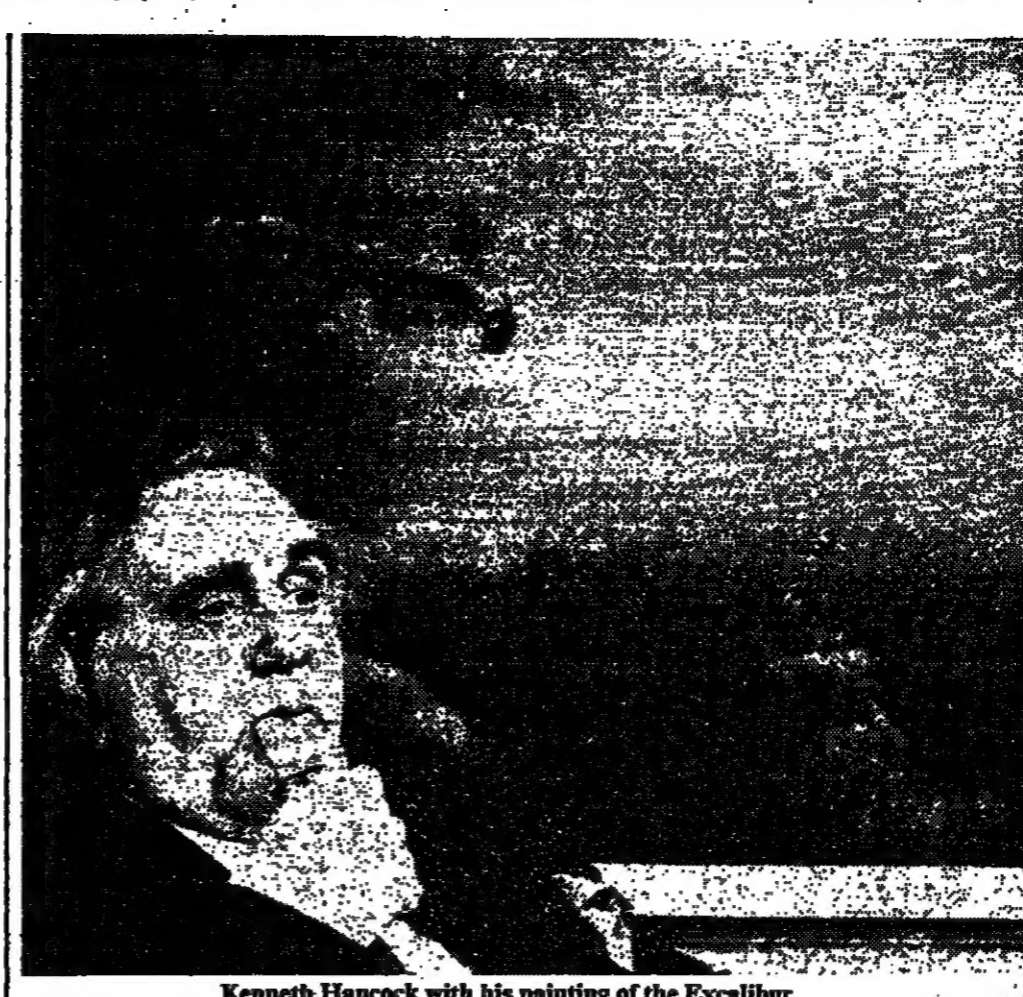
Lord Harris said that Napo leaders must be told that it was for Parliament to make the

laws, not a group of trade union officers.

By their conduct next week, they would be undermining confidence in the service at a time when it should be regarded as sensible and responsible and able to take on the supervision of offenders as an alternative to custody. Of prisons, he said: "The breakdown of the system, constantly prophesied, is now a real threat."

During next week's strike, offenders at risk of committing another serious offence might try to contact their probation officers. "What does Napo suggest should be done to help a client who is on parole or life sentence, home or on probation? I do not think it right for a service responsible for dealing with these offenders to withdraw their labour in these circumstances."

Speaking of supervising politically motivated offenders, Mr Fletcher said there had been a small number on the mainland, mainly involved in trade union disputes, who fell into the category Lord Harris mentioned. Mr Fletcher said: "I fail to see how a probation officer can alter the sincerely held political views of any individual."



Kenneth Hancock with his painting of the Excalibur.

Tribute to hero of the skies

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Special tribute will be paid to a wartime hero this week with the unveiling of a painting of the aircraft in which the Halifax bomber's only Victoria Cross was won.

Mr Kenneth Hancock's picture of the Excalibur was commissioned by former members of 578 Squadron Bomber Command in memory of all aircrew and, in particular, of Pilot Officer Cyril Barton, the captain who died winging the Victoria Cross.

The painting will be unveiled at a preview in Birmingham on Wednesday, to which the Marshal of the Air Force Sir Arthur Harris, the former head of Bomber Command, has been invited.

The picture will be reproduced in unlimited edition for

the new Bomber Command Museum, Hendon, and the RAF Benevolent Fund.

More than 200 Halifax crews, including three who baled out of the Excalibur and became prisoners of war, will attend the preview.

The Excalibur flew from Burn, Yorkshire, on the ill-fated Nuremberg raid on March 30, 1944. Bomber Command suffered its worst disaster on that Thursday, night with 96 out of the 795 aircraft failing to return.

The Excalibur was attacked by fighters near the target and severely damaged. Pilot Officer Barton's subsequent Victoria Cross citation said: "At the height of the battle a signal

was misinterpreted and the navigator, air bomber and wireless operator left the aircraft by parachute."

Pilot Officer Barton pressed on and, released the bombs himself but turning for home, the Excalibur lost a propeller and fuel. He flew for nearly five hours without navigational aids against strong head winds, but avoided heavy defences. He crossed the English coast 90 miles from his base at Ryhope, near Sunderland.

With only one engine working and almost out of fuel, he attempted to land and avoided houses over which he was flying. He died in the crash, but the three crew members still with him survived.

Dispute threatens gypsy site

By David Nicholson-Lord

Two hundred gypsies may face eviction from one of their few sites near central London because of a long-running dispute involving a Conservative-controlled London borough and the Labour-controlled Greater London Council.

The GLC owns the Westway site in north Kensington and is refusing to renew the lease when it runs out in June. Hammer-smith and Fulham council, which rents and runs the site, says it has surveyed more than a hundred other sites but can find no suitable alternative.

The site lies under a motorway, next to a railway line, and suffers from very high levels of lead pollution. Earlier this year the borough council was ordered by magistrates under the Public Health Act to monitor lead levels every three months.

Three quarters of the travellers are children.

But the tussle over the site forms part of a wider conflict between the GLC and several London boroughs, many Conservative-controlled, over the provision of legal pitches for gypsies. The GLC has mounted a campaign to provide more space because of the number of travellers being drawn to central London as a consequence of the recession.

A report to be submitted to the GLC's ethnic minorities committee this week estimates that there are at least 500 gypsy families camping on unauthorized sites in London and therefore liable to be moved on. There are, by contrast, only 363 official pitches.

tion from the Department of the Environment under the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

The GLC has offered land to boroughs for the travellers, but says the offer has been rejected. It says it has also been told by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment with responsibility for gypsies, that it cannot spend its own money on providing sites.

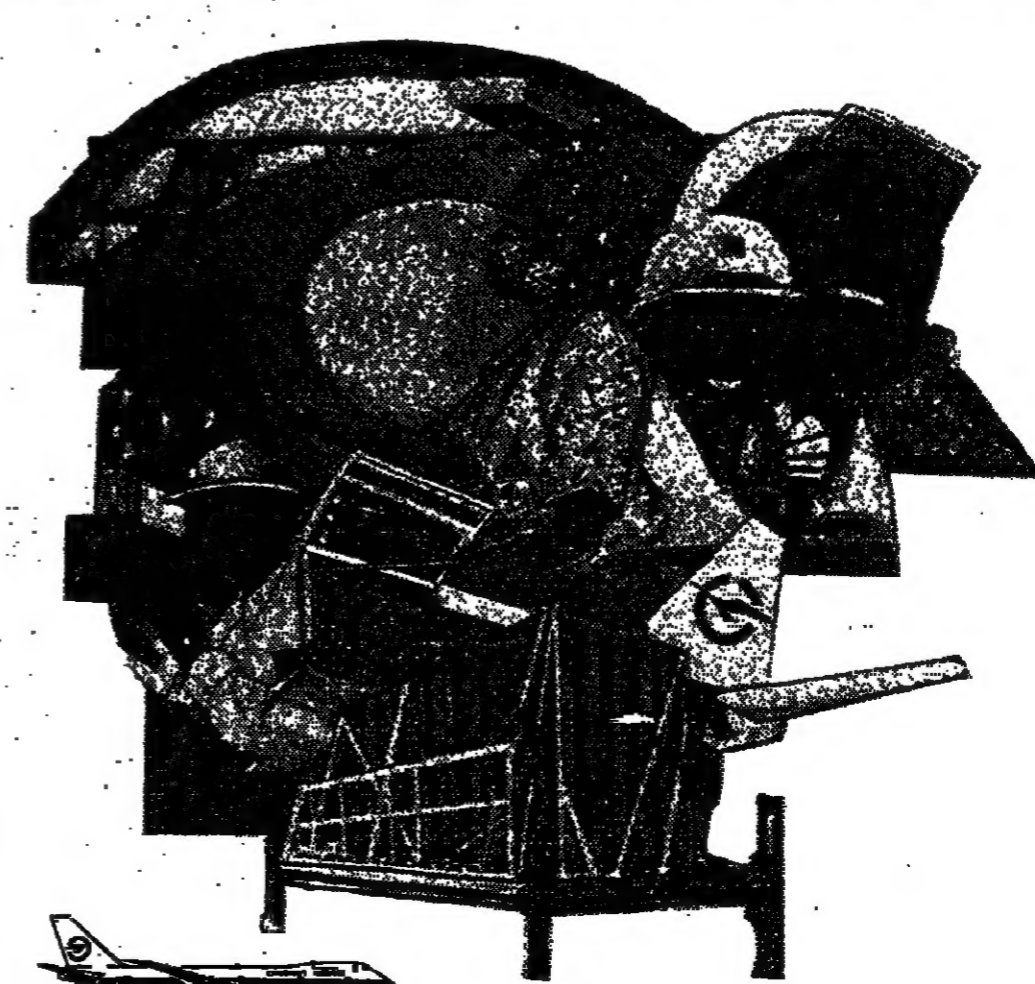
Westway residents have fought a three-year campaign over the site's health hazards, including accumulations of rubbish, bad drainage, fire risk and vandalized lavatory blocks.

This culminated in February in a series of public health orders against Hammer-smith council. But the council says the gypsies themselves cause many of the problems.

The gypsies, who want another site, sought help from the GLC last year. The GLC, which agrees the site is a health risk, has already agreed to one extension. However, last week, it said: "If we extend the lease for another year Hammer-smith will not take any action and we could all be in the same position this time next year."

A spokesman for the ethnic minorities committee, of which Mr Kenneth Livingstone is chairman, said the GLC would not evict the gypsies from the site but added: "If Hammer-smith pull out and switch off the services, we have no legal powers whatsoever to provide the travellers with electricity, toilets and washing facilities, rubbish collection or anything else."

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Hearing begins today on risks and benefits of injectable contraceptive

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The public "trial" of the controversial injectable contraceptive, Depo-Provera, begins in London today. It will be the first public hearing on the risks and benefits of a drug to be held under section 21 of the Medicines Act, 1968.

The hearing has been demanded by Upjohn, the American manufacturer, to appeal against the Government's decision to refuse a product licence for the drug's long-term use as a contraceptive. That decision was taken by Mr Kenneth Clarke as one of his first acts on becoming Minister of Health, against the advice of the Committee on Safety of Medicines.

A panel of legal and medical experts will take evidence for a week before deciding whether the risks of using the drug outweigh the benefits of a contraceptive widely acknowledged to be effective.

If the panel accepts the arguments of the 15 experts Upjohn is intending to call to give medical and scientific evidence its use will be recommended as a long-term contraceptive.

But if it accepts the written arguments produced by the main opponents, the Coordinating Group on Depo-Provera, it will remain licensed for short-term use only, for example to prevent pregnancy after vaccination against German measles.

Under the rules governing the hearing the opponents have been allowed to provide written evidence but cannot appear as independent witnesses. That has angered the coordinating group, which brings together a wide range of women's health groups. The health groups argue that evidence from women using the drug is crucial because many tragedies have occurred through inadequate drugs research.

Upjohn appears to be equally angry that the group has been allowed to give evidence at all. Last week the company published a response to the group's written evidence, dismissing it as "anecdotal case reporting which should not be accorded weight with scientific evidence. Nevertheless, Upjohn also includes anecdotal case histories from satisfied women users of Depo-Provera.

The company acknowledges some of the side-effects of using the drug, but argues that they are acceptable compared with the risks of becoming pregnant.

Evidence collected from 88 women by the group suggests that in addition to disruption of the menstrual cycle and disturbance of the metabolism, using Depo-Provera also carries a risk of cancer. The group is also concerned that Depo-Provera has been prescribed to women who have not been fully informed of the associated risks.

The Committee on Safety of Medicines concluded that Depo-Provera should be approved for women for whom other methods of contraception were inappropriate, but Mr Clarke said that the possible risks outweighed the benefits.

He said the drug might be given to mentally handicapped women who could not give informed consent, and it could be used for women having many abortions.

The medical establishment is in favour of Depo-Provera; both the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Family Planning Association want it to be added to the list of available contraceptives.

Its use has been banned, however, in the United States since 1978, but that decision is being reviewed.

The following are members of the panel for the public hearing:

Professor Rosalinde Hurley, chairman of the Medicines Commission at the Department of Health and Social Security; Professor A. Ascher, also a member of the commission; Mr Ian Kennedy, director of the Centre of Law, Medicine and Ethics at King's College London and last year's Reith lecturer; Professor H. Jacobs, consultant gynaecologist; and Professor F. A. Langley, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Pathology, Manchester University.

Officers' wider powers are at centre of concern

The controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which gives new, widening powers to the police, will shortly emerge on the floor of the Commons for its final stages before entering the House of Lords. In this three-part series Frances Gibb looks at the Bill in detail and the changes made to it after widespread criticism.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, the main plank of the Government's law and order policy, will bring in wide range of new police powers to stop, search and arrest; new procedures for holding and questioning suspects and a new police complaints procedure with provision for police community consultations.

Much criticized in the Commons for not providing safeguards for suspects' rights to balance the new police powers, it could also receive a bumpy ride in the Lords.

The Bill has come under fire first for what it omits. Based in part on the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, it omits two of that body's main proposals: an independent prosecution system, separate from the police interrogations. Both are now under review by the Home Office.

The Bill's central concept, and trigger for many of the powers, is the "serious arrestable offence". That is an offence that police, or a magistrate, deem sufficiently serious to justify use of certain powers. After much criticism, the Bill's approach to this has been tightened: there must be



Young men being searched in central London

"reasonable" belief in the seriousness of the offence, backed by guiding factors such as the nature and scale of the offence.

The Bill's first part, subject of most attention, provides powers of stop, search and arrest. Existing police powers, which vary throughout the country, are rationalized and new ones created.

There is a new national power to stop and search for stolen goods or articles adapted for stealing or fraud and for offensive weapons or items adapted for that use. Police -

who must identify themselves, give reasons for the search and provide a copy of the search record on request - can search someone reasonably suspected of carrying any of these items.

There is still concern that articles not offensive in themselves, such as a comb, are subject to the powers with potential for friction on the streets.

Powers to set up road blocks, now vague, are defined. A police superintendent (critics want an assistant chief constable) can authorize a road check for up to a week on

reasonable suspicion that someone in the area may commit a serious arrestable offence.

The Bill also extends powers of arrest. Police can at present arrest without warrant only on reasonable suspicion of an offence punishable by five years' imprisonment or for specific lesser offences where statute provides, such as refusal to be breath-tested.

Under the Bill, arrest without warrant is extended to reasonable suspicion of any offence at all where a person refuses to give name and address or the constable doubts those details

and where a summons, which must be the usual procedure, is impracticable. Most statutory powers of arrest without warrant are, in turn, repealed.

But most controversy has centred on powers to search for evidence, particularly that held in confidence. The Bill enables a magistrate to authorize police to search, on reasonable suspicion of a serious arrestable offence, for evidence believed to be on the premises which might be produced at the trial.

Where the evidence is held in confidence, police must apply to a circuit judge and the evidence must be of "substantial value" to the investigation.

But after sustained and widespread protests, the Government has substantially limited the scope of these powers. Medical and other confidential records held by "caring professions", and by journalists, are now exempt. Legal records not protected by "privilege" and non-confidential journalistic material will have the extra safeguards of confidential evidence.

In addition, judges can order a search only where there is a real risk that the material will be destroyed and no longer where the holder refuses to reveal it. Such a refusal would be open to contempt of court proceedings. Judges must also balance the "public interest" in disclosure against the police need for the material.

Tomorrow: detention and questioning in police custody.

Joke complaint by John Cleese upheld

A complaint by John Cleese, the comedian, that he did not make a joke attributed to him by *The Sun* is upheld by the Press Council today.

The newspaper reported that work on a Monty Python film was held up when 120 coloured students refused to stage the Battle of Rorke's Drift in Zulu costume. The paper said: "After the black warriors do down the white soldiers, the heavens opened and long-legged Cleese leaped about among the extras demanding: 'Which of you bastards did a rain dance?'"

Mr Cleese told Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, that he did not leap about and the joke was an invention. It could be regarded as racist. But Mr Kenneth Donlan, managing editor, said the report was accurate and the remark was made in frustration, not in a racist way. Mr Cleese referred the matter to his solicitors, who asked *The Sun* for an apology. None was given and they complained to the Press Council.

Mr George Forbes, the reporter, said there were no other journalists with him when the downpour came.

The Press Council's adjudication was: The Press Council is satisfied that Mr Cleese did not use the words or perform the actions attributed to him in the report. It does not agree that the description of those words and actions gave the story a racist slant, or that the story had such a slant. The editor should have published a retraction of the inaccuracies. The complaint against *THE SUN* is upheld.

● A complaint that *The*

Sunday Times refused to retract a story that De Beers, the diamond merchants, were buying Russian synthetic gem diamonds is rejected by the Press Council today. It was said that the paper was entitled to stand by its story and had given De Beers a right of reply.

The article, by Edward Jay Epstein, said there was evidence that Russian diamonds supplied under a clandestine deal to De Beers were not mined in Siberia but mass-produced at factories in Moscow and the Ukraine.

Mr A. B. Monnickendam, managing director of A. Monnickendam Ltd, and chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's diamonds and precious stones trade section, told the editor the inference that gem quality diamonds were being mass-produced in Russia was pure fabrication. A fortnight later, the paper published a further story, saying that the allegations had been described as ludicrous, fatuous and insidious. Mr Michael Grantham, of De Beers, was quoted as denying that the company bought any synthetic gem quality diamonds from any source.

Mr Monnickendam told the Press Council the news item gave the false impression that, since gem diamonds could now be mass-produced, they were almost worthless. He asked for a further retraction or clarification which was refused.

Mr Stephen Boyd, chief assistant to the editor, said the paper stood by its story. De Beers had issued only a limited denial.

Borough poised to fight urban motorway plan

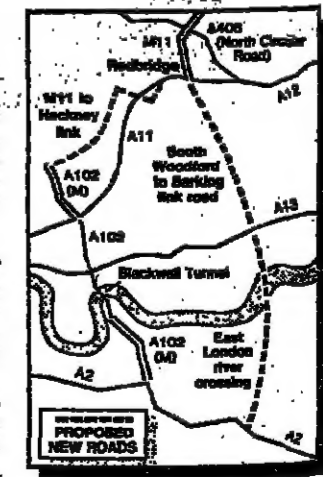
By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

A plan for a new motorway link between Hackney, east London, and the M11 is to be fought by Hackney Council, which fears it will encourage unwanted through traffic and commuter cars into north-east London.

The four-mile motorway, due to be built by 1989 at a cost of about £100m, is seen by the Department of Transport as a boon which will bring vital new life to the declining local economy.

The road is also intended to carry traffic to and from an expanded Stansted airport, and to help to revitalize docklands.

Mr John Adams, a transport planner from London University, who will be giving evidence on Hackney's behalf at a public inquiry this week, said that Hackney's local roads would not be able to cope with the traffic the new road could bring, and the result would be "bigger



jams, lasting far more of the day".

The road and an alternative version planned by the Greater London Council would be a massive waste of public money, he said.

Parachutists hurt in crash on trees

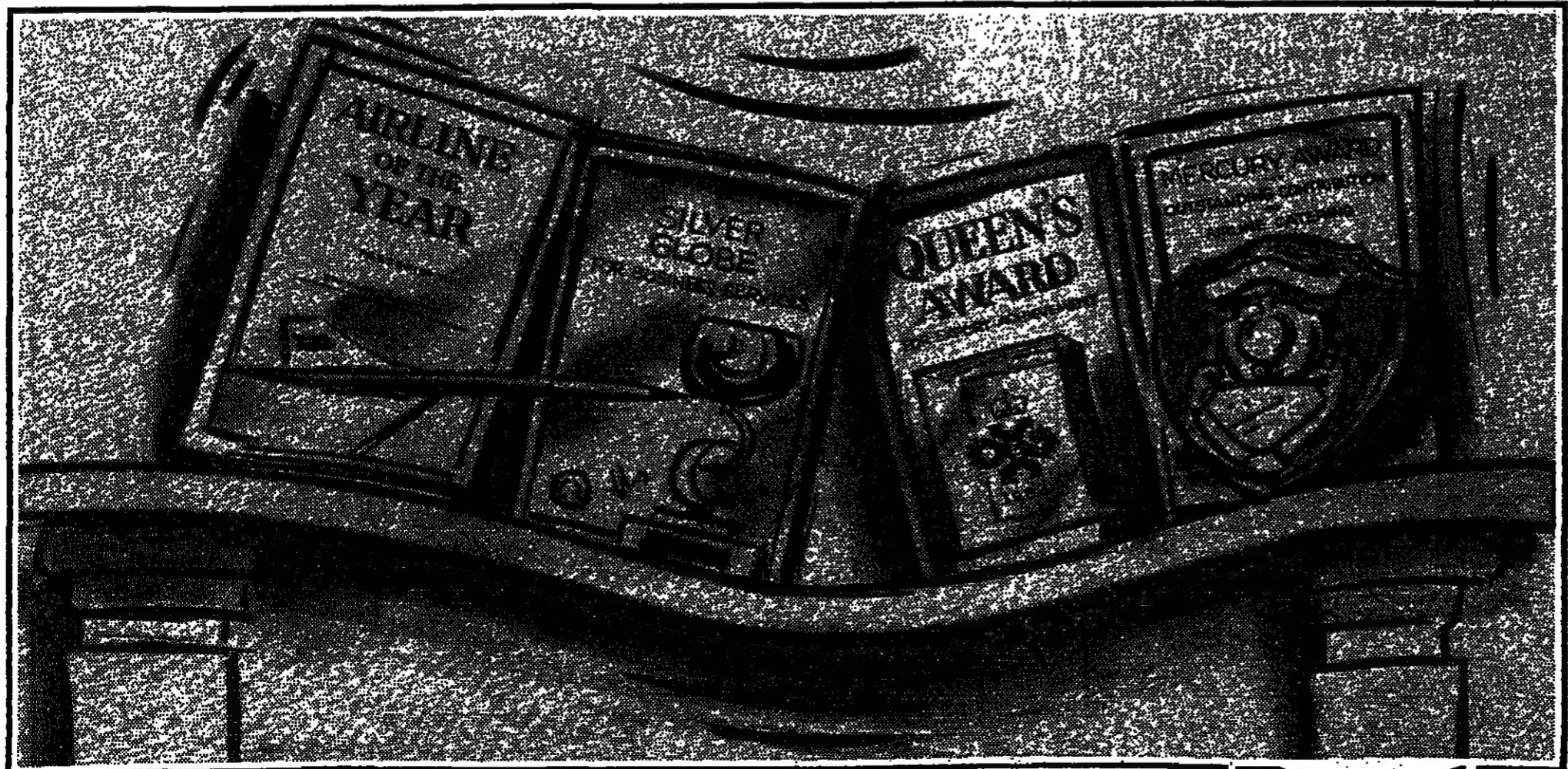
Three parachutists jumping with the Red Devils free fall team crashed into trees when they were blown off course during a charity event at Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday.

Mrs Elsie Howden was detained at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, with a suspected broken pelvis. Mrs Patricia Thomas was also taken there but was released after a check. She had dangled from 40ft for half an hour.

The third jumper, Dr David Robertson, the prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Chester, was uninjured.

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Reagan to tell Congress of moral duty to stop a second Cuba

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan is to make a rare address to a joint session of Congress on Wednesday in an attempt to persuade doubting Congressmen to support - or at least not actively oppose - his Administration's policy in Central America.

It will be only the ninth time in the past half century that a President has made such an appearance and his action is intended to dramatize the Administration's concern at the deteriorating situation in the region.

His address is the culmination of a huge lobbying campaign by senior officials who have been urging Congress to approve the Administration's request for increased military aid to El Salvador and not to blow the whistle on American covert support for right-wing insurgents fighting against the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua.

The campaign has included deep background briefings by Mr William Casey, the head of the CIA, and a guided CIA tour for a small group of Congressmen of the border area between Honduras and Nicaragua where the anti-Sandinist rebels are operating.

The message that the President will deliver will be a simple one. He will argue that Central America is the "front

line" and that the US has a "moral duty" to prevent the proliferation of Cuban-style regimes in the region.

One such regime - in Nicaragua - is already as much as the Administration can stomach. Last week Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State, gave warning of the possible introduction to Nicaragua of modern fighter aircraft by Cuba or the Soviet Union and even Cuban combat troops.

If El Salvador fell to the left-wing guerrillas fighting against Salvadoran government forces then, so the Administration contends, the contagion would very quickly spread to Mexico and to Panama in the south. To prevent this happening, the Reagan Administration argues that it must make the cost of interventionism for Nicaragua and Cuba as high as possible. This means giving increased military and economic support to El Salvador so that it can successfully combat the Nicaraguan and Cuban-backed insurgents. It also involves giving Nicaragua what one official described as "a taste of its own medicine" by encouraging the anti-Sandinist forces, known as *contras*, to sustain their hit-and-run tactics in outlying areas of the country.

However, the President will be met with considerable

scepticism on Capitol Hill where the memory of involvement in Vietnam has not completely evaporated. Some Congressmen, a relatively small minority, believe the US has no business getting involved in the region at all. They argue that the Administration's blinkered determination to see the region's upheavals in East-West terms means that it is incapable of tackling the root causes of the problem - the social, political and economic injustice which has characterized Central America for decades.

A larger group accept the Administration's contention that Central America falls within its sphere of interest, but disagree with the role which the Administration believes the United States should play. In particular they feel US attempts to bolster the Salvadoran Government and its armed forces will be self-defeating unless they are accompanied by pressure on the regime to reach a political accommodation with the guerrillas.

This view is supported by official US assessments that it will take years before the ineffectual Salvadoran armed forces are capable of bringing the present situation under control. Some Congressmen doubt whether this will ever be possible.

However the most contentious issue at present is the covert aid which the US is giving to the Nicaraguan *contras*. This is not just because the assistance is felt to be in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Boland Amendment (which forbids aid to guerrillas "for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua") but also because it reeks of similar secret operations in South-east Asia during the 1960s. Such small beginnings can quickly get out of hand and culminate in huge US involvement.

Whatever its deep-felt concerns, however, Congress will be cautious in its response and will probably not let the President go away empty-handed. Legislators are aware that if they are seen to be tying the President's hands too tightly, he could lay the blame squarely on Congress in the event of El Salvador being overrun by the guerrillas.

So it seems likely that Congress will ultimately agree to most of what the Administration is asking in terms of increased military assistance for El Salvador, although probably with some conditions attached. But Congress will try to restrict as far as possible clandestine US activities in and around Nicaragua.

Brazilians unload arms planes

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Brazilian officials began unloading at the weekend light and heavy arms, ammunition, missiles, explosives and a dismantled aircraft from the four Libyan cargo planes impounded in Brazil a week ago. Most of the war material was of Soviet origins but there were also some American arms.

Tight security was imposed as the unloading of three Ilyushins began on Saturday at Manaus, in the Amazon basin, and of a C130 Hercules cargo aircraft at Recife airport. The operation is expected to be completed tomorrow. The Brazilian authorities fear that there might be hooby traps on board the aircraft, which were en route to Nicaragua, when they were detained.

Libyan diplomats and crew members refused to witness the unloading of the aircraft.

Urgent talks plea by Managua

Managua (Reuters) - Señor Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, accusing Honduras of complicity in right-wing insurgency in Nicaragua, has called for direct talks between the two countries "before it is too late".

Early this month Nicaragua announced it was fighting some 2,000 well-armed right-wing exiles who had infiltrated from bases in Honduras in an operation run by the Honduran Army and the United States.

Since then, there has been a spate of warnings that Honduras and Nicaragua were drifting towards open war. Fears of a conflict between Honduras, the closest ally of the US in Central America, and left-wing Nicaragua have spurred fresh diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Central America.

Señor d'Escoto returned on Friday from a meeting of nine Latin American foreign ministers in Panama City, where they discussed the problems of the region and ways of ending the conflicts affecting three of Central America's six countries.



Señor d'Escoto: Talk before it is too late.

He said direct talks with Honduras were a priority.

Although Western reporters have accompanied Nicaraguan exile forces from bases in Honduras to combat areas deep in Nicaragua, the Honduran Government has denied involvement.

In Washington, spokesmen have declined to comment on the extent of US assistance to the right-wingers operating from Honduras, saying it was

established practice not to comment on covert operations.

Señor d'Escoto said the Panama City meeting had noted that some of Central America's problems required a bilateral solution.

Both Honduras and the US have so far rejected bilateral talks on Nicaragua's insurgency and high tension along the border between the neighbours.

A communiqué issued after the talks said they had provided an opportunity for a "preliminary diagnosis" of the region's ills. But it provided no prescription for a cure.

● SAN SALVADOR: the Salvadoran Government has ordered the release of 11 political prisoners detained at the Mariona prison, on the outskirts of the capital, AP reports.

Señor Marion Luis Velasquez, a member of the government human rights commission which coordinated the release, said it was ordered, on Saturday, by the general command of the Salvadorean armed forces.



Winning smile: Corinne Hermes, who sang Luxembourg's winning entry *Si La Vie est un Cadeau* (If Life is A Gift) in the Eurovision song contest in Munich on Saturday night before a television audience estimated at 500 million.

Her song won 142 votes from the international jury, six more than Israel's entry sung by Osha Haza, Reuters reports. Third was Carola Häggkvist of Sweden

with 126 votes. Britain's entry by the group Sweet Dreams came sixth.

Twenty countries entered songs and among those connected to the Eurovision network for the event was the Soviet Union which had no entry.

Apart from the 500 million viewers in 30 countries who watched the contest, held for the 28th year, the West German organizers said 200 million were listening on radio.

Riddle of expelled spy 'who does not exist'

Moscow (Reuters) - Pravda said yesterday that a US vice-consul in Leningrad named as D Shorer had been caught spying and expelled from the country.

A lengthy report in the Communist Party daily said he had been trapped by KGB agents as he picked up material from a dead-letter box in the city.

It gave no indication of when the incident had taken place, and no official called Shorer appears in the diplomatic lists of the past five years.

The US Embassy said staff there had no recollection of a vice-consul with a name like Shorer working in the Leningrad consulate.

A spokesman had no comment to make on the report, particularly as it appeared to concern events which took place several years ago.

The report centred on alleged world-wide efforts by the US Central Intelligence Agency to recruit Soviet citizens as agents.

It appeared intended as a response to Washington's decision last week to throw out three Soviet officials on charges of spying.

The central figure in the report was a Russian named Boris who was said to have been recruited by the CIA, while working as a development expert in Africa. On his return to Leningrad the CIA demanded he continue to provide information; but he confessed to the KGB and then served as a double agent.

Meanwhile, Mr Leonid Zamiatin, a senior Soviet foreign affairs expert, said relations between Moscow and Washington were unlikely to improve while President Reagan was in power.

● ROME: Italy may be preparing to expel about 100 alleged Eastern European and Third World spies named in a dossier drawn up by counter-intelligence services according to the Florence paper *La Nazione* Reuters reports.

Rifkind off to Moscow for dialogue

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, flew to Moscow yesterday on the first ministerial visit to the Soviet Union for five years, for talks aimed at improving East-West relations. He will spend two days in Moscow and two days in Leningrad.

"I want to achieve a number of things", he said. "First to emphasize to them the absolute unity of the Western alliance and the need to ensure a proper defence of the people of the West. Second, to make it clear that we do recognize the Soviet Union has a legitimate right to guarantee its own security but that it cannot be brought about by the subjugation of its neighbours as in Afghanistan. Third, I want to try and to see if there is a possibility of proper realistic dialogue."

Mr Rifkind is also to plead for the release of Anatoly Shcharansky, the dissident

Turkey lifts ban on political parties

Ankara (Reuters) - Turkey's ruling military national security council yesterday lifted a 1980 ban on political activities, paving the way for general elections promised for this autumn or early next year.

The council published the long-awaited political parties law and a decree regulating the extent of political activity permitted in the official government gazette.

It set May 16 as the date for resumption of applications to form new political parties; but said groups could go ahead with forming new movements before then.

The five-man council, which seized power in September, 1980, after a period of political violence, banned all political parties and activities, promising to return to democracy in spring 1984 at the latest.

Since the approval of a new constitution in a national referendum last November, a military-appointed consultative assembly has been preparing the political parties law for submission to the council for final approval.

The new law, in accordance with the constitution, bars from politics all leaders and top executives of political parties disbanded after the 1980 military takeover. It recommends prison terms for any banned politicians taking part in new parties.

The names of those banned from politics were scheduled to appear in the official gazette within a week and the council would have a power of veto over any of the founders of the new parties until the first elections were held.

The council limited the scope of permitted political activity, banning all written or verbal comments attacking, praising or defending banned parties of members of them.

In its decree, the council also prohibited criticism or debate on any of its decisions, speeches by President Kenan Evren, or the activities of the martial law administration. Those banned from political activity were also banned from expressing their personal opinion on Turkey's past and future political and legal status, the decree said.

The bans on the former political leaders were seen as an attempt by the military to make a complete break with the past.

General Evren has been emphasizing this point in recent speeches and asking his people not to follow the lines of the old political parties.

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Key test for Social Democrats

Portuguese go to the polls today

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

form a coalition with the Social Democrats.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, ended his campaigning here on Saturday night calling for a "national consensus" to tackle Portugal's economic crisis. But he did not fill Lisbon's largest square.

All the parties stopped campaigning before the midnight deadline because they judged they could not compete with the evening's Eurovision song contest. In an atmosphere of disillusionment with the country's politicians the recently formed "25 of April Association", now grouping about 1,500 officers who took part in the April, 1974, revolution, is to open its club premises here today.

Its leaders have denied they are waiting in the wings should the elections bring no government strong enough to tackle the nation's problems. But the widespread expressions of gratitude to the soldiers for ending almost 30 years of authoritarian rule indicate Portugal's politicians are now facing a test.

Dr Soares has given warning that he foresees up to two months of negotiations over a coalition because of the likely crisis today's vote could provoke among the Social Democratic leaders.

Senator Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the caretaker Prime Minister, said at the weekend he wanted to be relieved of office in a month. President Eanes has only limited powers to hasten the coalition building if the Social Democratic leaders insist on bargaining.

Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, the man put in to lead the Social Democrats during the elections has his own future at issue in tonight's results.

● Prophets of doom: Portugal has had 14 Governments, ranging from Communist to Conservative, since the 1974 coup which ended nearly half a century of fascist dictatorship, Reuters reports. Today will be the tenth time since then that voters have been called to the polls.

Leading article, page 11

Twists in Poland's politics of food

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Food is high politics in Poland. In the past when food prices have risen, regimes have fallen and sometimes it seems as if there is more political volatility in a meat queue than in the Communist Party Central Committee.

Small wonder then that Polish and Western observers have been both fascinated and confused by the latest twists and turns in the politics of food. Mr Jerzy Wojciecki, the much respected Agriculture Minister, has resigned because of "fatigue". A new anti-inflation programme entails the taxation of farmers. Warsaw bakers complain that unless they raise the price of bread - kept artificially low for political reasons - they will go bankrupt. Rumours abound of a reduction in the meat ration from next year.

What is going on? On the surface the food economy seems to be ticking over adequately - indeed supplies appear to have improved in the past year.

Western estimates of grain production suggest that the picture has not radically changed since last year's record crop, thanks to a mild winter and early spring. Based on winter sowings, Poland should produce 19.8 million tonnes of grain compared to 21.2 million last year.

But problems are tucked away behind the figures. The immediate question is how to persuade the farmer to sell more of his produce to the state. Only a small fraction of last year's grain crop was actually given to the state (and therefore the state shops).

The farmer does not trust the Government and he does not trust the zloty. He has plenty of money at present but nothing to spend it on - there is not enough fertilizer or machinery to soak up his income.

The reason why Mr Wojciecki resigned, informed observers say, is bound up with this dilemma. The Government has set itself two main priorities:

Fugitive caught

Warsaw (AP) - The Polish authorities announced yesterday the detention of Jozef Piniak, one of five fugitive Solidarity leaders, who met this month with Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned union.

PAP news agency said Mr Piniak was taken into police custody in his hometown of Wroclaw. A search of the flat in which he was hiding uncovered "anti-state" documents and large sums of Polish and foreign money.

during this austerity period: to feed the nation and to beat inflation. But one way of beating inflation, according to the Government's financial experts, is to soak up the zloties in the private sector, above all the farmers' zloties.

The various mooted possibilities - a land tax, or a generalized or specific farmers' income tax - have scared the farmers at precisely the time when confidence should have been built up. Mr Wojciecki, who had won the trust of farmers by resisting any idea of forced grain sales to the state and who had favoured a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the right to own and farm land, was clearly put in a difficult position. Extra taxes discourage production.

Senators to step up trade war

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The US Senate is expected to vote shortly on a Bill which, if approved, would allow the Administration to make use of wheat stocks held in reserve for famine relief as a means of subsidizing commercial food exports by American farmers.

Such a move would signal a new phase in the agricultural trade war which has been brewing between the US and the European Community. Both sides have accused each other of unfairly subsidizing food exports.

The measure is contained in the Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act, otherwise known as "The Helms Bill" after Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, who has been urging the Administration to take a tough line with the Europeans on the issue of export subsidies.

The Bill also contains a

number of other provisions which are directed at the European Community's common agricultural policy. They include the mandatory export of 150,000 tons of dairy products a year and the use of up to half of the revenue from such sales to subsidize other agricultural exports.

Under the terms of the Bill the Administration could make use of up to 1,500,000 tonnes of the 4,000,000 tonnes of wheat grain held in reserve for emergency assistance to countries hit by famine. The security wheat reserve was established by the Carter Administration in 1980. The wheat held in the famine relief reserve is worth between \$400m and \$500m (up to £320m).

The new measure would enable farmers to obtain cheap grain from the famine reserve and then sell it overseas at commercial rates. They are

proposing to use a hunger relief programme as ammunition in the agricultural trade war, said Mr Nick Mottern, an official from Bread for the World, a leading relief organization.

A number of relief organizations have mounted a campaign to have the provision amended before the Bill is approved by the full Senate. But it is an uphill battle for them as the Bill has the support of most farm organizations as well as many senators. It was easily approved by the Senate agriculture committee in March.

Paradoxically, however, the main ally of the Bill's opponents may turn out to be the Reagan Administration. Although broadly sympathetic with the Bill's aims, the Administration does not want to escalate the trade war with Europe before the Williamsburg economic summit at the end of next month.



Down on the farm: Princess Anne admiring a pear as she chats with Mr Shuji Nojiri at his farm yesterday at the start of her visit to Japan.

Princess's farmhouse tea

Utsunomiya, Japan - Princess Anne visited a farm house near Utsunomiya about 60 miles north of Tokyo yesterday, to have a first-hand look at the life of Japanese farmers.

Accompanied by her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, she arrived in Tokyo on Saturday for a week-long visit to attend the opening performance of the Royal Ballet's tour of Japan.

The royal couple visited the home of Mr Shuji Nojiri, aged 37, where they were given Japanese tea. They drove to Nikko, a hot-spring resort known for the sixteenth-century Toshogu shrine built by Shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa.

Tomorrow they will meet Emperor Hirohito and on Wednesday they will attend a dinner given by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko.

Difficulties of Maoris given royal sympathy

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

It was a day steeped in Maori culture and tradition for the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday when they were entertained at Te Poho O Rawiri Marae in Gisborne.

Under cloudless skies representatives of tribes and schools of the east coast presented haka and action songs on the lawns in front of the carved meeting house.

Responding to speeches of welcome, the Prince began with a greeting in Maori, a gesture which delighted the crowd. He went on to talk about the problems of adjustment and adaptability in a complex and technological society, difficulties of special relevance to the Maori people, particularly the young as they moved from traditional rural areas.

"Today we live in an era of bewildering change which makes adaption to modern conditions extremely hard", the Prince said. "Developments in technology and in industrial methods, together with the spread of urbanization and all that that means, have helped to wrench us from the sheet anchor of our past, from culture and traditional skills and those things which help to provide us with a sense of meaning."

The royal visitors moved freely among the crowd before meeting tribal elders inside the meeting house.

Prince William took the spotlight on Sunday. Making his first public appearance of the tour, the 10-month-old Prince started before the 100 cameras of the press corps. Dressed in a lemon shirt and apricot rompers he crawled, stood, gurgled, smiled, said something that might pass for "Dada", and otherwise delighted his parents.

Zia 'sallies forth into political arena'

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

In a bylined front-page news analysis yesterday the editor of Islamabad's only English daily, *The Muslim*, said General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler since July 1977, has embarked on a three stage political plan leading to his emergence as an acceptable political leader by March 1984. Pakistan has been ruled for most of its 35-year history by Army chiefs.

Mr Mushahid Hussain, the editor, recalled General Zia's recent "Civic Jalsas" - another name for restricted public meetings - in the interior of Sind and at Gujranwala in the heartland of the Punjab, and observed: "This is definitely a new style of politics which the President has embarked on after being firmly in the saddle for six years."

"The President seems to be seriously entering the political arena as one of the options available to him in the near future."

He said General Zia had decided to "discard the intention to give the country a khaki-coloured constitution - one that would provide a permanent constitutional role for the armed forces in running the country."

The editor believes General Zia has been buoyed in his political ambitions by his foreign visits since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, including his meetings with the leaders of the United States, China and the Soviet Union as well as by "the improvement in ties with India".

Several other political observers do not agree, however. They assert that General Zia will not quit his "military constituency", and will not risk any political role for himself.

Tonight on Channel 4, programmes to make you sit up.



8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt.

Our Every watches the best young amateurs fight their way to the top.

9.00 Vietnam.

A 12 part documentary that shows both sides of the messy conflict that could have become World War III. It studies the anti-war movements as well as the battles.

10.00 St. Elsewhere.

Light relief after Vietnam, a hospital drama with the kind of sick humour to keep you in stitches.

See for yourself on Channel 4.

4

Feminist leader loses extradition fight

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Ginny Foat, the California feminist leader, will make her last appearance in a Los Angeles Court today, before being extradited to Louisiana to face murder charges in connection with the death of an Argentine businessman 17 years ago.

Last week the California Supreme Court rejected her request for a hearing as part of her efforts to avoid being extradited, and last week her counsel conceded that it was not in her best interests to continue challenging extradition to Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

Mr Robert Tiller, her lawyer, now says she is anxious to go to Louisiana and begin the trial so

that she can return to California.

Ms Foat, aged 49, who is on leave from her position as president of the California National Organization of Women, was arrested by Los Angeles police three months ago in connection with the murder of Moises Chayo near New Orleans in 1965.

She was subsequently indicted for the crime by a New Orleans grand jury.

She has been in jail since her arrest and will appear in court today to be arraigned formally before being extradited. Her lawyers are expected to argue for bail pending trial.

SPECTRUM

When applied to sport, the frozen moment of a single photograph can analyse the psyche and anatomize technique. Even the humblest weekend player can learn from Borg's footwork and Mrs King's balance. These words and pictures are from a forthcoming book by Catherine Bell, the editor of *Tennis* magazine, and the sports photographer Roy Peters

Passing shots

John McEnroe

Wimbledon 1982

McEnroe is improvising a volley. His style is no style. It's instantly recognisable, and as hard to grasp as all those dinks and chips he's always hitting. He dangles the racket, drags the head lower than his wrist, waves it away from his body, jumps at the ball, does all the things you're not supposed to do. McEnroe makes nonsense of the usual geographic descriptions of grips - Eastern, Western, Continental. He holds the racket whichever way he wants. His grip here is a little higher on the racket handle than textbooks would advise, but this gives him extra feel and flexibility - "wristiness". In spite of his vocal aggression, John's always been a gentle player, a deflector of volleys and precise placer of ground strokes. He's 5ft 11in tall and weighs around 165 pounds, but he often gives an impression of frailty. He's prone to injury, a young man whose physical and mental condition are interrelated and finely tuned.



Billie Jean King

Birmingham 1982

If all the tennis players who ever lived were wiped from human memory and only Billie Jean King remained, you could reconstruct from the perfection of her technique the complete competitor. Here Mrs King is running into a backhand volley, her finest shot. Volleying is the heart of

aggressive, intelligent tennis, and no one, man or woman, ever volleyed better than Billie Jean, or ever understood so well the aesthetic and tactical possibilities of this beautiful stroke. Today the arid strategies of topspin have forced everyone back to the baseline and taken away the impulse to move forward.



Martina Navratilova



Wimbledon 1982

Miss Navratilova is on her way out of the Centre Court after beating Chris Lloyd and winning her third Wimbledon singles title.

The flowers are an equivocal intrusion. They remind us that the woman athlete remains a woman first.

Most of her life Martina has been caught in this dilemma, for in every respect but sheer muscle power she plays tennis exactly like a man. Our culture won't give her the freedom to do this unless she makes regular symbolic gestures asserting her femininity. So she dyes her hair blonde and wears make-up.

Once on the tennis court Miss Navratilova must forget all these gestures and try to win through strength and intimidation.

Ivan Lendl

Paris 1982

Ivan Lendl resembles a marionette temporarily detached from the puppet master. He's about to strike his fearsome forehand on the loose red clay of the Stade Roland Garros. Only a man of great strength can hold the racket like this. Lendl's Continental grip almost breaks the wrist coming under and over a high bouncing ball and whipping it with topspin. Lendl's personality invites persiflage; he's proud and inflexible, a high-checked Slav from the industrial heart of Czechoslovakia. Justice dictates that this sometimes pompously upright youth should be caught by the camera in a most ridiculous position.



Passing Shots will be published in paperback by Frederick Muller on May 26, price £4.95

Chris Lloyd

Wimbledon 1982

Left: Everything is excluded from this portrait of Chris Lloyd. There's no ball, no racket, no sense of place. It's difficult even to say which stroke is about to be played.

Chris is shorn of glamour, nearly the pure athlete that part of her always wanted to be. Her hair's damped down with sweat, her face is boyish. The modest earrings are a gesture to fashion, to the well-groomed modern woman she'll change back into in the dressing room.

Mrs Lloyd looks like herself as a young girl; those wide and steely eyes would fix an opponent and will the victory. For several years almost all women players were afraid of her.

Growing up as a famous person Chris developed a personality at once reserved and sociable, vulnerable and calculating, introspective yet immediately affable. She can express a cynical wit, and in the next breath, a cosily conventional sentimentality.

She likes to be called "Chrissie", an incongruously dainty name for a woman so fundamentally tough.

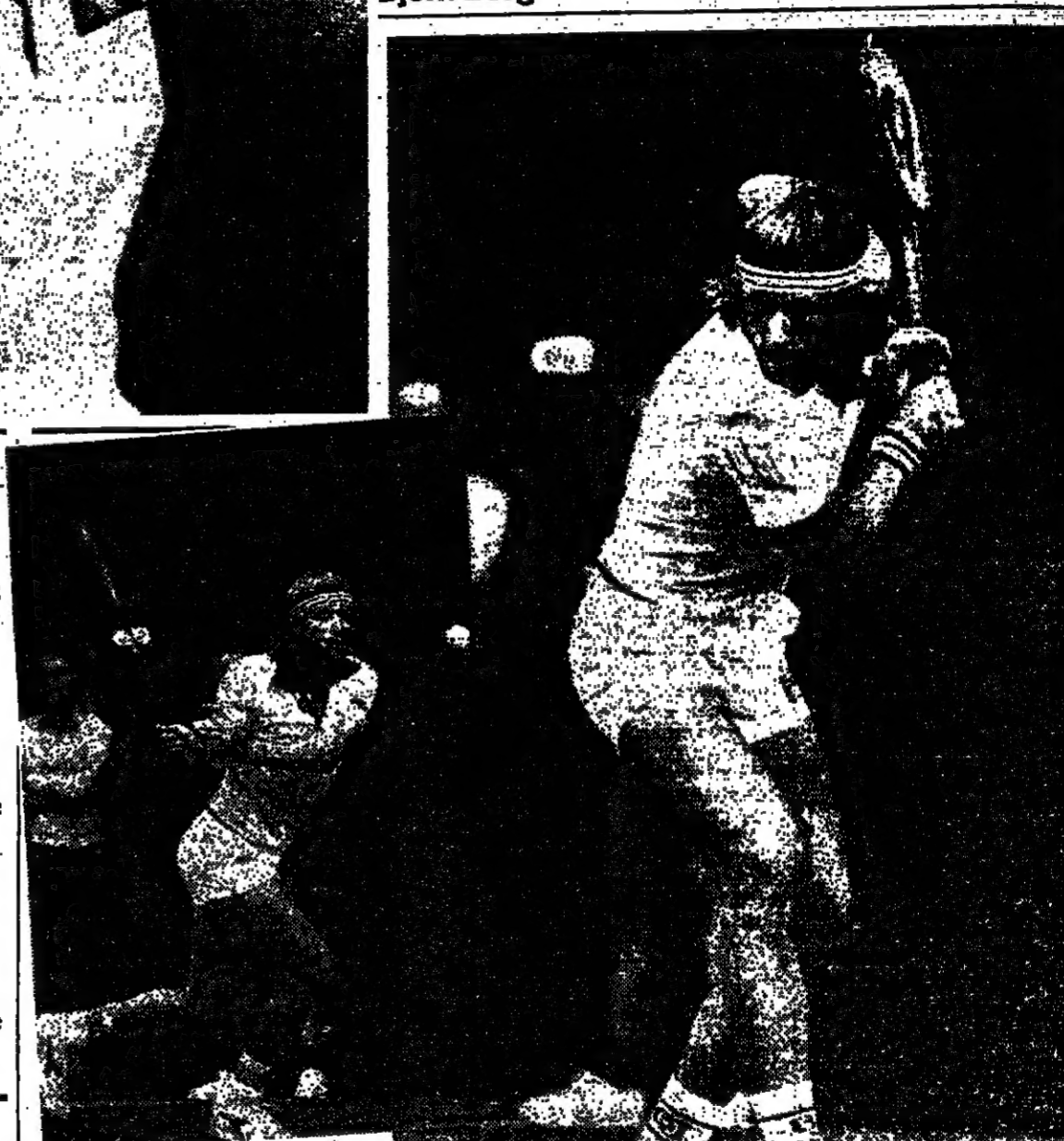
Tennis is a game of recurring crises - again and again you'll see this fearful look in a player's eyes as the future hangs on a split second.

Above right: Chris invented this backhand drive. Her position calls to mind golf, or cricket. Her balance is perfect - right leg



braced against the body rotating following through high and controlled. Unlike Jimmy Connors or Borg, she doesn't release her left hand at any time during the shot. This is because her whole manner of execution is more static, and there's no room for improvisation in movement. Mrs Lloyd usually dictates the tempo of play so well that she is seldom caught having to change her mind at the last minute, so a gallery of stills will show her hitting exactly the same stroke thousands of times. She won many tournaments because her backhand was absolutely reliable; she learned new strokes and different strategies but it was always there to fall back on. Every great champion has a certain way of hitting the ball which is a signature. This is how Chris signed herself into history.

Bjorn Borg



Wimbledon 1981

Above right: Alone, Bjorn Borg changed the way tennis was played during the 1970s.

He didn't invent topspin, and he wasn't the first player to use a double-handed grip, but no man had used either of these techniques to such effect.

Here, Borg is hitting his two-handed backhand on the Centre Court at Wimbledon. Experts said his style could never adapt to grass, which is slippery and makes the ball bounce low, but Borg won Wimbledon five times between 1976 and 1980, proving that for a man of genius the surface only exists to be subdued.

All Borg's wizardry is in this picture. Precise footwork has brought him a perfect position to

meet the ball early; the high, straight backswing will allow him to hit up and over the ball with heavy spin and good disguise.

His concentration is perfect. Those close-set eyes in a somewhat beaky face give away his secret weapon. Many other tennis players have copied his style; no one can share the rigorous application of his mind. Around his neck and on his wrist Borg wears the gold chains which are obligatory personal adornment for the modern male tennis professional, but on court he is without frivolity, immune to distraction.

Above left: Borg hasn't missed the ball here. He's swung it away and closed his eyes. The power of impact and the need for

balance have detached his left hand from the racket; his legs are caught half way into that step which will bring him around on the baseline to see what's happened to his shot and to prepare for a reply. Although Borg's eyes are shut he's always known where the ball is. This picture shows very clearly the points in Borg's physique which made him the ideal tennis player: broad shoulders, muscles bursting out of his shirt on his serving arm, narrow hips, perfectly muscled legs. In 1982, after 15 years of constant tennis, Borg left the game suddenly. He never publicly discussed his troubles, he never complained. He simply became indifferent. The mastery, the elemental dominance, will never come back.

The greatest little railway in the West

Great Little Railway Journeys 8: Paddington to Old Oak Common. Although only a mile or two in length, the line from Paddington to Old Oak Common runs through some of the most interesting industrial scenery in London. Jps Pinter's Biscuit Factory, the Nu-Quik Tyre Change Depot, The Harrow Road Jeans Mart, Albert Spanner's Wig and Mask Theatrical Second-Hand Exchange - all these line the route, as a memory of Britain's ever-changing role in world affairs. They are all now, unfortunately, closed.

The line was originally built to take workers from their homes in Paddington to their places of employ at Old Oak Common, or vice versa, and was planned by Isambard Kingdom Brunel as part of his grandiose scheme whereby travellers could go by train to Bristol, embark in the Great Britain to go to America, and travel on by the world's first all-metal airship, the Royal West, to the town of Brunel, Pennsylvania, which he planned as the world's first steam-powered civic centre.

At Paddington Station, built by Brunel himself, with the help of 40,000 Irishmen, I inquire the platform for the train to Old Oak Common. A friendly Caribbean employee points, and moments later I am sitting in the comfortable purloons of a first class carriage, still stamped BR in memory of Brunel Railways.

As we move out of Paddington, so calmly that one scarcely notices it, a voice is heard over the loudspeaker. "Hm. Ha. Yes. This is the guard speaking. This is the 9.15 Inter-City to Bath Spa, stopping at Reading. Thank you. Yes. Ha."

Many passengers, like myself, start up from their seats at the discovery that we are on the wrong train, and moments later we pass Old Oak Common at about 60 mph. It appears that it is now the custom to announce the destination of the train after its departure, to promote ticket sales among those who are taken hundreds of miles out of their way. But philosophically I sit down to enjoy the scenery of the line which was driven by Brunel with fanatical energy through such suburbs as Ealing, West Drayton and a place whose name I did not catch, but which boasts the Second-Hand Piano Foundry, perhaps built by Brunel himself.

Near Reading I am honoured by a visit from the guard himself, a Welshman in spectacles who informs me that a second-class ticket to Old Oak Common does not entitle me to sit where I am. Brunel's tremendous eye for detail is not dead yet. I hand over a cheque for £11 and am resituated in the second class, where I take the opportunity of studying my fellow passengers.

They seem to fall into three groups. Those reading the *Sun* newspaper and hitting their children over the head when they become noisy. Those listening to popular music on their headphones, which allow the drum beats to be heard two carriages away. And those business persons studying documents called Export Market Feasibility Studies.

Near Didcot, whose museum now houses many of Brunel's old engines, a new voice greets us over the loudspeaker. "Hello. Um. This is the Buffet Attendant. The buffet is now open in the middle of the train for the sale of light refreshments, snacks and drinks. Thank You." Immediately, all my neighbours arise and form a queue stretching for three carriages.

At the entrance to each carriage there are automatic doors which open and close at one's approach. The one nearest to me is kept permanently open because a young traveller has placed his rucksack on the spot which controls the door, resulting in the most tremendous draught. I go to engage him in conversation and he tells me with rough good humour what I can do with myself.

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 45)

ACROSS:

- 1 Eucharist taker (11)
- 2 Fast drink (7)
- 3 Number relationship (5)
- 4 Boy (3)
- 5 Month dividers (4)
- 6 Region (4)
- 7 Lubricant container (3,3)
- 8 Among (4)
- 9 Additional sign (4)
- 10 Band (6)
- 11 Large deer (4)
- 12 Flung (4)
- 13 Female (3)
- 14 Dwelling place (5)
- 15 Small rodents (7)
- 16 Anxious condition (11)

DOWN:

- 1 Olesgious tree (5)
- 2 Sound enhancer (4)
- 3 Christmas (4)
- 4 Shift paper (4)
- 5 Normal (7)
- 6 With matching sides (1,1)
- 7 Sun and planets (5,6)
- 8 Number system (6)
- 9 Turf (3)
- 10 Firm grasp (6)
- 11 Tectonic (7)
- 12 Pamper (3)
- 13 Death notices (3)
- 14 Prophet (4)
- 15 Prefigure for publication (4)
- 16 Acid (4)

SOLUTION TO No 44:

ACROSS: 1 Shrimp 5 Mamma 8 The 9 Whistle 10 Dodge 11 Knew 12 Put into 14 Hence forward 16 Perfume 18 Also 21 Croft 22 Ubbahle 23 Rp 24 Leary 25 Tenny

DOWN: 1 Seven 2 Reign 3 Mother country 4 Steep 5 Mediterranean 6 Madonna 7 Adenoids 13 Atypical 15 Ear hole 17 Erupt 19 Stern 20 Dory

0481001327

PROFILE: Iris Murdoch

Crusading in a fantasy world

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on scientific research: EXPLORATION

Adudadus do very nicely in Greenland

Along the cold fringe of East Greenland, any young Briton is likely to be known to the locals as *adudadus*. The term, which is entirely complimentary, dates back to the British explorer Gino Watkins, who hunted among the ice floes in these parts, introducing himself to the locals with a formal "How do you do?" The greeting was turned quickly into a noun and has stuck ever since. Since Watkins's day (he was drowned after falling out of his kayak), there have been a number of *adudadus* from the British School Exploration Society and other expeditions undertaking projects and exploring the same magnificent arctic wilderness for bona fide scientific reasons.

The other day, as my dog team pulled to a panting halt in the centre of a sealing village, north of Angmagssalik, I met a group of wind-bronzed young *adudadus* led by Mr Ray Ward, economics teacher at Kingston Grammar School. They had been out on the far glaciers and snow-choked valleys for several weeks measuring the depths of snow to discover the potential for hydro-electric schemes.

It must have been clear to them that lifestyles have changed in Greenland since the innocent days of Gino Watkins, and the honest Greenlanders might now reply "Not very well, thank you" to his polite *adudadu*. Brigitte Bardot and a host of other conservationist-minded folk have, they feel, ruined the late-nationalist market for seal skins, which is the mainstay of many a local economy in Greenland. Alcoholism is a severe problem, and, in a community where rifles are as common as walking sticks, the murder rate is climbing alarmingly. There is some political pressure to return "to the old values", but the era of the video, of smart fashion and the cordless telephone is not easily displaced.

Taking to the air

A new way of exploring hostile ground covered by ice and cut by fast-flowing rivers will be tried out this summer by an expedition that plans to combine the merits of canoe and micro-light aircraft. An international team, led by Mr Paul Vander-Molen, a British research engineer and widely experienced canoeist, is to make a south-to-north crossing to the summit of the 14,500-foot mountain of the Tasik volcano and a fast trip down the wild waters of the river, shooting a 178-foot-high waterfall by attacking the canoes to the under-ribs of the micro-light aircraft. "The nautilus will become the aero-nautilus," Mr Vander-Molen confidently declared. Finance for the project is coming from Britain and France, and films will be made.

The explorers will arrive in July at the point on the Iceland coast where the first settlers set foot in AD 877. From a lake in the centre of the glacier, kept from freezing by geothermal warmth, the powered hang-gliders, fitted with floats and flown by Mr Gerry Green, will survey the surface of the glacier, while the explorers penetrate beneath the ice. They follow a descent into the crater of the Tasik volcano and a fast trip down the wild waters of the river, shooting a 178-foot-high waterfall by attacking the canoes to the under-ribs of the micro-light aircraft. "The nautilus will become the aero-nautilus," Mr Vander-Molen confidently declared. Finance for the project is coming from Britain and France, and films will be made.

With alpine-style

K2 may rank as only the second-highest mountain in the world, but it has the reputation of being by far the hardest of the 14,500-foot peaks to climb. No British expedition has ever succeeded on it, and no one has managed to make an "alpine-style" ascent. Doug Scott's strong nine-man team has set out, sponsored by the Mount Everest Foundation and the British Mountaineering Council, to achieve both these aims. "It is very snow, remote and unquestionably a harder proposition than Everest," said Scott, who should know, having climbed Everest by its south-west face and taken part in 17 Himalayan expeditions, including two attempts on K2.

Formation diving

Beneath the hotels and pleasure palaces of Grand Bahama lies an exquisite, flooded labyrinth known as the Lucayan Caverns, home of the rare Speleoneustes lucayanus, a crustacean thought to be extinct 250 million years ago. The caverns are to be the target for an expedition of cave divers which will include Mr Rob Palmer, of Bristol, who is expert in the exploration of the flooded "Blue Holes" in the Bahamas. The expedition is approved by the Grand Bahama Government. He described the caverns as "incredibly spectacular", with "pristine, under-water formations that will be vulnerable to any haphazard, or careless exploration." It is only about 60 feet down, five miles of passages which have not been completely explored, filled with the most beautiful limestone shapes. The Bahamas National Trust, however, rightly banned anyone from going into the caves. "With the rapid growth of interest in sea diving, the trust is concerned that the fragile environment could be ruined. The expedition will plot the caverns and suggest a suitable management plan." Ronald Fair

Iris Murdoch publishes *The Philosopher's Pupil* on Thursday.

It is her twenty-first novel. Her first *Under the Net* was published in 1954. *The Sea, The Sea* (1978) won her the Booker Prize for fiction.

First we were to meet in Steeple Aston. Her place. Then we were to meet in London. My place. Next there was the question of a French trip. Not for me, unfortunately. Finally, we compromised on Salisbury. By kind permission of Mr and Mrs Bayley's hostess for the weekend, the widow of a distinguished artist.

Iris Murdoch, married John Bayley in 1956. He is writer, Professor of English Literature and a Fellow of St Catherine's College, Oxford.

"I was sorry to miss Steeple Aston. In particular, the romantically wild garden through which John Bayley draws paths with a lawn mower. I would have liked to see for myself the greenhouse wherein sits the tank in which Iris Murdoch luxuriates, watched over by a classical bust."

Water is a pervasive theme in many of the Murdoch novels. In early books such as *The Bell* a lake casts an almost magic presence over the action. In *The Sea, The Sea*, it is even more central. In *The Philosopher's Pupil* much of the action, including the ghastly denouement, takes place at a once Roman spa.

As it turns out, the house in Salisbury is built, English cottage turned Venetian palazzo, right over the deep waters of the River Avon. Professor Bayley regrets that they have not yet swum there. But the regret is tinged by confidence in the future. Sitting above the fiercely swirling water, Iris Murdoch looks a very pretty person. Huge bright blue eyes and child-like complexion. A china cat.

She wears a blue and white blouse with a full. Not the expected philosopher's uniform. Iris Murdoch was for 15 years a lecturer in Philosophy at St Anne's College, Oxford. She has published three books of philosophy: *Sartre, Romantic Rationalist*, *The Sovereignty of Good* and *The Fire and The Sun*.

Two informants had tried to give me a descriptive preview. One had suggested "someone 'kindly', like a philosopher and not at all like a wicked author." The second saw her as a "perfect reflection of her novels," like a character out of Hieronymus Bosch - the very nicest character. On the whole I am inclined to agree with the first estimate. Though it must depend on one's image of a philosopher. The *Philosopher of the new novel* is a man; John Robert Razanov. He has, in his creator's words, "despaired of philosophy."

"Who could fathom Plato's mind? Unless one is a genius."

philosophy is a mug's game. There were not even any books any more. All the books were inside him now. Even the familiar act of reading had been taken from him. It had been his fate, not to be interested in anything except everything. If he could live another hundred years, could time reverse its sense and lead him gently into a precious clarity? As it was, he saw through every notion that he had ever had, the 'insights' won by a sustained asceticism appeared to him now as so much rather nasty stuff which he had made up out of nothing. Artists have beauty and nature at their side, but a philosopher must contain his world inside his head until... it be unified, clarified... until he can become a god... or else perceive that all is nothing.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL, p.130

The words echo Miss Murdoch's reported view that philosophy is almost impossible to do. The Iris Murdoch who sits above the waters of the Avon denies any relationship to her tragic catalyst. (The only character Miss Murdoch admits to drawing

Unless one is a genius, philosophy is a mug's game

from life is the very human dog in her latest book.) Philosophy is difficult, she admits. Particularly her sort which does not divide the intellect from the will. Much recent philosophy sees things of the intellect as "clear and hard and factual" while the will and the emotions are "peripheral and unclear" and that is where the religious instinct is presumed to lie. She says rather regretfully, "I've gone along my own road. I'm really very separate now from Oxford philosophers, which is a pity in a way. The excitement of discussing philosophy has passed out of my life." Not however out of her mind, nor out of her books, nor even, as a matter of fact, entirely out of her life.

In November, 1982, Iris Murdoch gave the Gifford Lectures in Edinburgh with the title "Metaphysics as a guide to Morals".

It is inevitable that any discussion with Iris Murdoch on philosophy soon leads to what would generally be called a discussion of religion. Having discovered that I am "croyant" a certain freedom seems to enter her conversation. She does not believe in God, "a personal God", which is why Buddhism has such an appeal for her. She does believe in "spiritual change". Christ is no more than a prophet. But the Christian mythology is, in her opinion, very important as "a mode of understanding". The religious dimension is essential. Here she bewails the lack of religion in China and, indeed, in England now. She cites as very dangerous the modern notion "that good and evil can be blurred" and that we should learn to accept the dark side of our natures. She says that "the absolute difference of good and bad" is almost a definition of religion. She pictures human beings "stretched out between these things. So one's always in movement."

To me this brilliantly de-

scribes the effect her novels produce. The characters seem to walk on a tight rope, with only darkness below and no particular end in view. Yet sustained by the very act of staying on and, as Miss Murdoch says, constrained to be always in movement. Our conversation, therefore, moves to the novelist. Though in a sense any attempt to separate novelist and philosopher is artificial.

But first there is an interruption in the form of a cheerful John Bayley appearing out of the rain. He has just bought an excellent tweed cap which his hostess later reveals as a product of the Bayleys' favourite shop - "Good as New". We stand up to stretch and peer admiringly at the soaring confidence of the Salisbury Cathedral spire.

One of the most pleasurable aspects of reading Iris Murdoch's novels is the feeling of confidence she inspires. The voice is so sure, instantly recognizable in the way Pinter or Powell are recognizable. She acknowledges this, though gently pointing out that she's had a few years to work on it and also warning of the danger of complacency, the barrier to progress. She brings to our discussion a wave of enthusiasm and, yes, enjoyment in the battle for creation. None of the fashionable anguish here. She rather gives the impression of a well-equipped warrior going into battle with blood up and determined step.

The novel is, after all, her great love and has become her life. The traditional novel, that is, she describes it as a "hall of reflection", a great huge place, "a happy form" which can encompass every sort of comedy, of tragedy. Shakespeare was the first novelist... or perhaps Murasaki Shikibu, who in the eleventh century wrote *The Tale of Genji*, the great Japanese masterpiece, should be allowed first place. This attitude makes clear why her books cover so many pages.

Of the last three novels by Iris Murdoch, none falls below 500 pages. *The Sea, The Sea* is 501 pages. *Nuns and Soldiers* is 505 pages. *The Philosopher's Pupil* is 576.

Critics, even those essentially admiring, have suggested that editorial work would improve the overall impact. But you need volume to fit in all the different aspects of life, as Miss Murdoch describes life. She sees herself as belonging to the Anglo-Russian tradition. She reads the great nineteenth century novels over and over again - "They feed one". She has little time (perhaps literally) for contemporary fiction. But she feels it is in an "interesting" state, the writers unnecessarily concerned with technical problems when all they need to do is "relax" and learn the great form that is there waiting for them. Perhaps her critics would feel she, herself, is too relaxed. Certainly there is a modern brand of impatience which does not wish to chew over images and character in the Murdoch manner.

I find her enthusiasm exhilarating, making me appreciate what an exciting teacher she must have been. (A clever and ebullient friend of mine attending St Anne's in the 1960s had always painted a happy picture of their tutorials together.)

Humbly offering the information that I have written one novel to rival hers in length and another inspired by the story of Anna Karenina, I am rewarded by an encouraging "Well done!" Novel writing, it is clear, is a matter of constant hard work and hard thought. Inspiration is another matter altogether and cannot be profitably discussed.

"Hard reflection" is the way she describes the early planning stage for a new novel. By the time this stage is over, every chapter is created in note form, every character moulded. And, as a crowning nod, given names. Characterization and the shifting relationships between a fairly large cast of characters are the meat of Iris Murdoch novels. She likes "a wide lens", distrusts the novelist's tendency to concentrate on one or two characters whose point of view thus dominates the whole work. *The Philosopher's Pupil*, for example, although pivoting on the relationship between master and pupil, also moves its axis on to other characters. Indeed, the book is some way forward before it becomes clear that George, the pupil, has no worthwhile existence outside the sphere of his teacher, John Robert Razanov. And it is only gradually that John Robert himself takes command of the centre of the stage. Other themes, notably the death of one child set against the continued existence of his cousin, are allowed to seem more important than they turn out to be. Again, a kind of delaying tactic which goes counter to most modern writing, in which an immediate impact is sought.

But this is part of the Murdoch game. The eye of perception alters continually, subtly. There are tricks, red herrings. Even the God-like author does not get it right all the time. A described action may be modified by the word "probably". Besides this, the flow of the story is often interrupted by a narrator. Miss Murdoch says this is to make it easier to do some moralizing and also to give another perception to the story. *The Sea, The Sea* is notable for an enthralling opening section which is immediately denied:

"I had written the above, destined to be the opening paragraph of my memoirs, when something happened which was so extraordinary and so horrible that I cannot bring myself to describe it."

With such teasing in mind, it is interesting to hear Miss Murdoch talk admiringly about the virtues of the "straightforward" novel. My suggestion that her novels are as straightforward as an eel is countered with the advice that "There are a hundred ways to tell a straight tale". And it is absolutely true that a cold-blooded analysis of most of her stories (very difficult to achieve) will reveal a surface narrative which could be in the old Boots lending libraries. However, she has chosen to uncover the underside of her stories, the dark secrets and obsessions which motivate the characters. This is where the oddness that people pick out as the Murdoch characteristic comes from. "The drama of the human heart" make the central matter of her books, she says. And the human heart is notable for its passion for secrecy.

Much of what she uncovers is, unsurprisingly, sinister and frightening. Iris Murdoch's preoccupation with the battle between good and evil ensures

that there are always unpleasant figures hardly rising above the ever-threatening darkness below. Yet there is hope too. The struggle continues. Battered and bruised, the human spirit fights on.

In simple terms of readability, Iris Murdoch has two great gifts. She has a superb ear for dialogue, treating her conversationalists like dualists wielding words like rapiers. Backwards, forwards, in and out. It takes a supple mind to bring off several pages filled with nothing but the spoken word. The other gift is the unfashionable one of description - both of geography and character. She is not afraid of adjectives and will sometimes use a whole row of them without self-consciousness.

"Earlier Alex had again seen the pretty vixen reclining while four fluffy milk-chocolate brown cubs with light blue eyes and stubby tails played tig on the lawn."

THE PHILOSOPHER'S PUPIL, p.423

This visual concern was doubtless why *The Bell* was chosen to be turned into a recent television serial. And, indeed, why it worked so well, despite the very untelevisual psychological complications of its characters. Broaching the subject of description with Miss Murdoch, I am met with a lovely smile and "I like descriptions. I like places."

Our own visual imagery has now included a swan on the river, hailed in a friendly way by Iris Murdoch as "Old boy". This for some reason reminds me of the subject of children. The Bayleys have none, "Alas!". And Iris Murdoch was herself an only child, enjoying a "perfect trinity of love" with her mother and

There are a hundred ways to tell a straight tale

father. Elsewhere she has said that her lack of siblings led her towards creating characters. Her fictional child - they usually come one at a time - is a powerful being, possessor of a secret greater even than the adults. This might be a product of Miss Murdoch's own solitary childhood imaginings, or of a lack of familiarity with the more ordinary, loud-mouthed variety parents learn to treat with contempt.

Raising the subject, I am answered by the unarguable point that "the entry of a child into any situation changes the whole situation". Besides she admits cheerfully to enjoying creating children and "to having a very nice child" in the book she's writing at the moment.

Yet again, I'm struck by the gleam of excitement. Another book in progress, more creation. More reaching to something beyond the everyday. Art, in her view, is one of the best ways of getting to the meaning of life. True art, that is, good art. For, as Plato pointed out, art can be a terrible trickster.

But before we return inevitably to "religion and morals" - Iris Murdoch's own summary of her major concerns - I want to stay with the everyday a moment longer. What are her views on politics, for example, and the changing role of women? It sounds terribly dull, even to my

Life and works

born Dublin, July 15 1919
educated at the Froebel Educational Institute, London; Badminton School, Bristol; Somerville College, Oxford.
Her books:
1953 *Sartre, Romantic Rationalist*
1954 *Under the Net*
1955 *The Flight from the Enchanter*
1957 *The Sandcastle*
1958 *The Bell*
1961 *A Severed Head* (play, 1963)
1962 *An Unofficial Rose*
1963 *The Unicorn*
1964 *The Italian Girl* (play, 1967)
1965 *The Red and the Green*
1966 *The Time of the Angels*
1968 *The Nice and the Good*
1969 *Bruno's Dream*
1970 *A Fairly Honourable Defeat*
1970 *The Sovereignty of Good*
1971 *An Accidental Man*
1973 *The Black Prince*
1974 *The Sacred and Profane Love Machine*
1975 *A Word Child*
1976 *Henry and Cato*
1977 *The Fire and the Sun*
1978 *The Sea, The Sea*
1980 *Nuns and Soldiers*
Her plays:
1970 *The Servants and The Snow*
1972 *The Three Arrows*
1980 *Art and Eros*
Her poems:
1978 *A Year of Birds*

ears, but we persevere. She used to vote Labour but now finds herself out of tune with modern politics. More particularly, she is a very convinced European, feeling the Common Market vital to Britain's interests "politically, spiritually and commercially." Earlier she had responded to my half suggestion that her vision of life might be limited after 30 years living in Oxfordshire by pointing out very firmly that she had travelled to America, Russia, Australia, Thailand, Singapore, India, Iceland, Japan, to name but a few.

Feminism she commends, though she is very opposed to its segregationist elements. She notes that the position of women, children and homosexuals have all improved over the past 20 years despite the prophecies of the disintegration and decay of our society.

Later, over lunch, I get a real whiff of crusading feminist spirit. And it is, of course, only after we have drifted back to "religion and morals". Like all sensible people, Iris Murdoch does not enjoy the formal interview. Before going to our meeting, I'd been given a clipping which opened: "Iris Murdoch makes good books and bad interviews. Possibly because of our position over the racing river (a way of ultimate escape?) our talk was relatively painless. However it was not till lunch that I realized that Miss Murdoch absolutely loves talking. And that she is very good at it - particularly when there's a move towards argument."

An extremely good restaurant ("Oh isn't food a pleasure!") in the wet streets of Salisbury is the location. Subjects, as they say, are wide-ranging. Herpes is an improbable opener. But it is the subject of women for the priesthood that really arouses the passions. Iris Murdoch is the most vociferously in favour and myself - daring pupil and teacher - most determinedly against. Although our hostess, daughter of a bishop, might claim more knowledge of the matter.

Argument, conversation was always the hallmark of the Oxford don. Perhaps it still is. The conversation of ideas is unfortunately rare among my contemporaries. Soon we move from the sex of priests to the more general question of spiritual belief. Excitement rises, the core of the matter probed more and more fiercely until in a haze or words and ideas I hear Iris Murdoch cry, "Christ is real! Christ is real!" John Bayley looks somewhat anxious, feeling, possibly, that the statement is open to misunderstanding. But I presume to see what she means.

Christ is real for her in the way a work of art is real. During the interview she had said, "I believe we live in a fantasy world, a world of illusion. And the great task in life is to find reality." Christ's story is one way of arriving at the truth which Miss Murdoch perceives as a religious sense. In her dramatic words, both philosopher and artist are present. It confirms my belief that, whatever the individual strengths or weaknesses of this year's Murdoch offering, the novel has seldom had a more original, more energetic or serious practitioner.

I am also reminded with astonishment of the warning of a friend who had sat next to Iris Murdoch at a dinner party. "She doesn't speak. She hums."

Rachel Billington

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings End, May 6. \$ Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 16.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



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THE WEEK AHEAD

ICI expected to make £100m for quarter

How good is good? That is the question in re-examining ICI's first quarter figures, due on Thursday, after the bullish remarks by Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman, at last Thursday's annual meeting.

Since they are going to be a "distinct improvement" on any quarter of last year they must be well ahead of the £83m pretax which the group produced in the second quarter of last year, and therefore a vast improvement on £62m made in the first quarter of 1982.

There is less optimism about the final results from S Pearson & Son due tomorrow. The shares have been buoyant recently, much impressed by the Oscar-winning success of *Ghandi* (the Pearson Longman subsidiary owns Goldcrest films).

But it may be that the 1982 results will fall short of the forecast made a year ago when Pearson bought out the minority shareholding in Pearson Longman. At that stage the group was looking for an improvement on the £59.5m it made in 1981, but the market is prepared for a slight shortfall.

The Financial Times per-

formed particularly well in the first half of the present year, but it is sometime since the paper increased its cover price, and costs have been rising, particularly in newsprint, where exchange movements have worked against British publishers.

There are also fears that Longman, the publishing sub-

The biggest imponderable in S Pearson's figures is Doulton's contribution. In the second half of 1981, Doulton added £7.6m to group pretax profit,

ECONOMIC VIEW

Little hope for base rate cut

In spite of the chairman's warning "not to go overboard" the market is going for £100m-plus for the quarter, and about £500m for the full year, against the depressed 1982 figure of £259m.

Last week's - unexpectedly high public borrowing outcome for 1982-83 has added force to the authorities' concern over what is happening to the money supply. Despite the drop in inflation to a 15-year low, domestic factors do not favour a further reduction in interest rates. Events across the Atlantic offer little hope either, with anxiety about Treasury funding needs keeping interest rates

The most interesting sets of figures out this week are the CBI's April Industrial Trends Survey, released tomorrow, and the March trade figures published on Friday.

CBI leaders have already hinted that the April survey will show further improvements in business prospects and confidence.

The trade figures in the first

scrutinized for signs of a continuing import surge as the British economy picks up.

City forecasts of the current account in March range from a small deficit to a surplus of up to £400m.

Other economic indicators published this week include fourth quarter institutional investment and new vehicle registrations (today); first quarter bricks and cement man-

Another group whose shares are close to their year's high is Blue Circle, Britain's biggest cement manufacturer which has been on the expansion trail with an agreed £26m bid for Aberhaw Cement and a move into the American market with the purchase of four cement plants in partnership with the

36.2m	Barlow Hedges	77
17.4m	Castlefield	590
36.6m	Coxs Plant	752
267.0m	Porranakunde	91
288.0m	Highlands & Low	95
5,590.0m	Hongkong	650
13.6m	Majeed	5
TEA		
13.4m	Camellia Inv	530
11.9m	McLeod Russel	297
5,443.0m	Do 8.4% Cox Pwll	177
1.12m	Moran	285
1,120.0m	Swimah Valley	140
MISCELLANEOUS		
1,342.0m	Essex Wtr 3.5%	571
89.4m	Kt Nibh Tele	75
682.0m	Milford Ducks	75

+2	57	7.4	
+20	29.0	3.4	
..	7.0	1.9	
..	4.3	2.6	
..	6.2	8.2	
..	35.1	5.5	
..	4.3	4.9	
+10	19.0	1.9	
-3	10.7	3.5	
..	12.0	10.3	
..	1.4t	0.5	
b -10	5.7	4.1	
..	500	12.3	
..	135	3.1	20.1
..	6.7		

The general impression, however, is that there will be plenty of buyers willing to take the stock in: ICI is still the market bellwether and institutional holders will be expecting other companies, slower to produce their figures, to reflect a similar improvement, and

Although sterling is expected to remain firm in the near future, it would need a significant strengthening to encourage the authorities to cut interest rates and this depends critically

two months of this year have, however, been disappointing with a big deficit on the current account instead of the modest surplus the Treasury is predicting for the year as a whole.

duction (tomorrow); new construction orders for February and the Department of Employment's *Gazette* (Wednesday); and February energy trends and January/February overseas travel and tourism (Thursday).

Blue Circle has had problems with its Mexican associate company, but analysts are looking for 1982 profits of about \$85m.

• Ex dividend. • Ex all. b Foreign price. c Interim payment passed. Dividend and yield exclude a special company. d Pro-merger figures. e capital distribution. f Ex rights. g Tax free. y Price adjusted for significant data.

10.0 12.0
500 13.5

RACING

Boutin breaks new ground with L'Emigrant

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent, Paris

François Boutin, who made the decision to run L'Emigrant yesterday's Poule d'Essai des Poulains, and to meet Saturday's 2,000 Guineas, was well rewarded, as the colt won the French classic at Longchamp. For Boutin, it was his first victory in the Poule, and for the 12-year-old, it was his first victory in the 2,000 Guineas, his first ever classic win. L'Emigrant, a son of the French champion sire, was a length to spare over Crystal Glitters, with the outsider Margouzeu three-quarters of a length away third, and the English colt fourth. The Boutin-managed colt, a son of the French champion sire, was a length to spare over Crystal Glitters, with the outsider Margouzeu three-quarters of a length away third, and the English colt fourth. The Boutin-managed colt, a son of the French champion sire, was a length to spare over Crystal Glitters, with the outsider Margouzeu three-quarters of a length away third, and the English colt fourth.

L'Emigrant carried the colours of the Greek shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos to victory for the second consecutive year, as Melyon took the classic last year when trained by the late Francois Mathet. The colt won the line up in the Poule d'Essai des Poulains on May 15, bought for \$360,000 at the Keeneland Select Sales by the Niarchos manager, Sir Philip Payne-Culley in 1981. L'Emigrant was bred at the Boutin-managed Bedford farm in Kentucky.

For much of the mile contest, L'Emigrant was raced behind his pacemaker, Conteron, who did and excellent job. Assumens carried smoothly through to take up the running just inside the two-furlong marker and the colt was always heading Crystal Glitters. Sackford, who was a little low away, looked to have held on for third place until Margouzeu appeared from nowhere. Assumens remarked on dismounting: "Well, that went nicely to plan. I am sure he'll stay further, as he is the best three-year-old we have ever sat on." He then added: "Don't forget, I have been associated with three American champions."

Caerleon disappoints

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

After the Danzatore sale, there was another debate for followers of the O'Brien stable when Caerleon, who had been heavily backed for the Derby in recent weeks, trailed in almost last in the Rogers Gold Cup Ballymoss Stakes at the Curragh on Saturday. Caerleon, who started at 10-1, was placed abruptly approaching the turn for home but Paddy Eddery said that he began to fade. He subsequently suggested that a piece of mud may have lodged itself in the horse's throat. With Caerleon out of contention in the race produced an exciting finish with two necks separating Evening M'Lord, Karol and Nokum. There is no prospect that Evening M'Lord

Brighton

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

1.45 CONFLANS HANDICAP (5y-6y: 8f: 21.7m) (14 runners)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
3. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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10. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)

2.15 TOWN PURSE HANDICAP (1m 4f: 21.7m) (20)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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10. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)

2.45 NETWORTH HANDICAP (selling: 1m 2f: 21.7m) (22)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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3.15 ORLEANS STAKES (2-y-o: 21.7m: 8f) (10)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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10. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)

3.45 HINDS THOMPSON STAKES (E3, 40: 1m) (17)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
3. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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9. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
10. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)

4.15 PHOENIX OF WALES STAKES (3-y-o: 22.583: 1m 2f) (15)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
3. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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9. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
10. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Mount Kellert, 2.15 Bunce Boy, 2.45 Greatest Hits, 3.15 Stanley The Baron, 3.45 Winart, 4.15 Fawc.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Mount Kellert, 2.45 Bunce Boy, 3.15 Mikew, 3.45 Winart, 4.45 Dhofer.



Gordian overcomes a knotty problem in the shape of Neorion in Sandown's Classic Trial

Hermit must come out of shell

By Michael Seely

Steve Cauthen rides Wasi and Pat Eddery Lomond in next Saturday's 2,000 Guineas. These are the latest developments as we enter the first important week of the season. Cauthen gained his first English classic success on Tap on Wood in 1979, but Eddery will be seeking his first triumph in the Guineas on Vincent O'Brien's eleventh hour replacement for Danzatore.

The hermit of Ballydoyle has nursed himself in his handling of the Danzatore affair. O'Brien has played the game of stallion promotion hard and successfully in the past 15 years. This has inevitably meant keeping his cards close to his chest. But on this occasion someone managed to have a look over the trainers' shoulder before he declared his hand.

So, to have denied that Danzatore was working badly only 48 hours before his withdrawal cannot conceivably be regarded as a good exercise in public relations. We all acknowledge and admire O'Brien's professional genius, but his secrecy is becoming obsessive.

Ladbroke's have introduced Lomond into the 2,000 Guineas beting at 10-1. Seattle Slew's half-brother was a maiden race easily at the Curragh as a two-year-old, but disappointed when only third behind his stable companion, Gienal, in the National Stakes at the Curragh. He was so they say suffering from a throat infection afterwards and certainly proved his well being when beating the four-year-old Patron in the Gladness Stakes at the Curragh earlier this month. Gienal and Dieria are now joint favourites for the Guineas at 11-4. Wasi is third favourite at 9-2.

In direct contrast to O'Brien, both Henry Cecil and Guy Harwood are enjoying their exposure to the glare of the media. Cecil's Gucci shoes were dancing as the champion trainer strode busily about the track. The victories of Ivano in the Westbury Stakes and of Conrad Hilton in the Marcus Berezford Stakes, coupled with that of Diesel's galloping companion, Valiary, at Leicester put Cecil in a happy mood.

The energetic Harwood was also relating in the unexpected sunshine after Greville Starky and Gordian proved to strong for Neorion and Philip Robinson in the last furlong of the Gordian Classic Trial. Whether Gordian is going to follow in the footsteps of such previous winners as Troy, Henbit and Shergar may be open to question. But Steve Wacker's Gordian certainly deserves full arks for gameness.

The jockeys have been told to go slow for the first furlong or so by the stewards, as the ground by the 10-furlong start was the worst affected by the rain. They certainly carried out their instructions and the race developed onto a three-furlong sprint.

Russian Roubles ran unaccountably bad and Cock Robin, Polished Silver, Wasi and Lomond, Speedy Leave, all launched unavailing challenges. Cock Robin, 2-1 favourite, was ill at ease in the going and the first to come off the bridle. It is unwise to make excuses for berial horses and generally best to take results at their face value. But the ground was so testing and the time of the race so slow, that the only answer must be to hold a watching brief at present.

Gordian may go straight to Epsom without another run. "He doesn't take much getting fit," the trainer said, "and I'd like to give Gordian another race. I would have to find an uncompetitive one for him." Gordian's victory certainly paid a handsome tribute to his five-furlong Dewhurst Stakes conqueror, Dieria.

2.30 SAXBY CHASE (handicap: £1,338: 2m 74yds) (13 runners)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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2.30 RAINWORTH HURDLE (selling: £247: 2m) (11)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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3.30 LISBINGHAM CHASE (handicap: £1,289: 3m 11yds) (9)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
2. 3438-10 BUFFED (Hurd) (A. M. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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3.30 HONOURABLE MAN (handicap: £1,338: 2m 74yds) (13 runners)
1. 3202-1 MOUNT HILLBURY (5y) (K. Hurd) 17.7m (14 runners)
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3.30 RETFORD HURDLE (handicap: £1,338: 2m 74yds) (13 runners)
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

8.00 **Cerebral AM.** News, sport, weather and traffic reports. Also available to viewers with sets that do not have the teletext facility.

8.30 **Breakfast Time** presented by Frank Bough and Selma Scott. News at 8.30, 7.30, 6.30 and 5.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; keep fit between 8.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; a review of the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.30; holiday advice between 7.30 and 7.45; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; country hits between 8.45 and 9.00. Closes down at 9.00.

9.30 **For Schools, Colleges:** Life and Social Studies 10.00 **Yon and the First School** (10.15 Music Time ends at 10.35) 11.00 **Winter** 11.20 Closes down.

2.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Wherrett and Judith Stamp. News and feature from back Scott. 12.57 **Regional news** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 **Public Eye** at One, Today's guest is Mrs. Mary Evans, who talks about her new life as a medium and healer. 1.45 **Chigley, A Sea-Saw** programme for the very young (V).

2.01 **For Schools, Colleges:** Words and Pictures, 2.15 **Reflections** Ireland. An Irishman's view of his own country. 3.05 **Plants in Action** (10.30) **Bonanza.** The Cartwright family are on the trail of a thief (10.35). Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 **Play School.** Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 **Space Shuttle.** Animated science fiction adventures (10.40). The latest **John Brown** the German shepherd dog in Second Chance. 5.05 **John Brown's** Newsworld. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 **Blue Peter** with Simon Groom. Board the steam train, The President.

5.40 **News at Six** 6.00 **South East** 6.15 **News**

6.25 **Nationwide** presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Kinnear. The programme includes Hugh Scully's weekly item **Watchdog** which investigates accusations of bureaucratic misbehaviour.

6.50 **Roll Harris** cartoon time on the theme of school. Featuring Tom and Jerry, Scrawny Squirt and some Doris. 7.20 **Matt Houston.** The millionaire private detective is called in to help a woman who believes her husband has been murdered in a Japanese restaurant. Houston's investigations lead him into the murky world of fight fighting.

8.10 **Paranormal America's Secret.** A series of reports from Nicaragua with an assessment of the extent of the CIA's involvement in the country's civil war.

8.50 **News** with John Humphrys. 9.25 **Film: Persepolis** (1974) starring Lina Turcat, Ralph Bates and Trevor Howard. A psychological thriller about a rich American widow, living in England, who is accused of murdering her husband.

11.00 **News** with John Humphrys. 11.30 **Wall to Wall** examines the results of a competition methods available.

11.55 **Weather.**

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tv-am

8.00 **Daybreak** with Lucy Mather followed at 8.30 with **Good Morning Britain** presented by Lynda Barry and Nick Owen. News at 8.00, 7.00, 6.30, 5.30 and 4.30; city news at 5.15; morning papers reviewed at 6.30 and 8.30; television previewed at 7.30; **Kids News** with Jessica in Soap at 8.25; good food guide at 8.35. Closes down at 8.45.

ITV/LONDON

8.30 **For Schools:** Mountain climbing; 9.47 **New technology:** 10.04 **The atomic bombing of Japan;** 10.31 **A young girl's relationships at home and school;** 10.58 **Friendship:** 11.00 **Courtesy and time;** 11.22 **Growing up with a handicap;** 11.38 **Parenthood.**

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo.** Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with O for Other. 12.15 **Let's Review** to the story of Tom Thumb and the Race; 12.30 **A Better Read.** Tom Coyne talks to Mike Harding about books. 1.00 **News with Leonard Parkin;** 1.20 **Shakespeare with Robin Houston;** 1.30 **Talking.** Personality. Andrew Gardner talks to Home Office pathologist, Professor Keith Simpson.

2.00 **Weekend Edition in Haversham** (1959) starring Alan Davies and Burt Reynolds. The story of a vacuum cleaner salesman based in Haversham, who allows himself to be recruited by the British secret service in exchange for money to lavish on his prodigious daughter. Directed by Carol Reed.

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo.** A repeat of the programme show at noon. 4.15 **Disenchantment** in episode one of **Four Heads** are better than two; 4.30 **Spiderman.** Animated adventures of the webbed crusader; 4.45 **Play: The** **Encyclopedia of Animals** by Pauline Miles. Lonely Aunty visits Elizabeth and during the night Amelia appears mysteriously. Starring Angelique Lanyon and Lucy Baker; 5.15 **Different** **Stories.**

5.45 **News;** 6.00 **Theatre** stars.

6.25 **Play** presented by Peter Llewellyn-Jones.

6.35 **Crossroads:** Barbara Hunter gives Paul Ross an ultimatum. 7.00 **Village Earth.** A documentary about Dutch sculptor Ronald Fildes who is advising the Mer people of North Cameroon on how best to make the best use of their land.

7.30 **Coronation Street.** There is trouble in the Street caused by the old and the new. 8.00 **Brass.** Epilogue to and Lady Patricia gives her husband, Bradley, some hard-hitting news.

8.30 **World in Action.** The second of the two-part inquiry into the burgeoning business of burglary.

9.00 **Calypso.** A play about the life of a woman who is a victim of a psychological thriller about a rich American widow, living in England, who is accused of murdering her husband.

10.00 **News.** 10.30 **Hill Street Blues.** Captain Furber clashes with the cops in the latest episode of the police precinct. 11.00 **Film: The Day of the Triffids** (1962) starring Howard Keel and Jennifer Jones. Giant plants begin to take over the Earth following an unspecified cataclysmic event.

11.30 **Close** with Barbara Leigh-Rand reading from the works of Richard Crashaw.

11.55 **Weather.**

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Marion Foster: BBC 1 1.00pm

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Urban/Rural Relationships.** 6.55 **Calculus.** 7.00 **Combined Heat and Power.** 7.45 **Gibson: The** **Rain of Rome.** 8.40 Closes down.

11.00 **Play School.** For the under fives, presented by Rosalind Wilson and Don Spencer. The story is Cat and the New House, by Marjorie Green.

11.55 **World Soccer.** Live coverage of the morning and afternoon sessions in the Embassy Championship, introduced by David Vine from the Crucible.

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CHOICE

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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